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Agricultural.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Executive Commit tee.

SECOND DAY.

The committee met on Tuesday morn ing, and after organizing for business, reports of superintendents of the various departments were called for. Each superintendent gave a short report of the character of the display, number of entries and the awards made in his depart-

President Fralick announced the following standing committees:

Transportation.—J. M. Sterling, Wm. L. Webber, J. W. Baxter.
Finance.—Wm. Ball, E. W. Rising, M. P. Anderson.

Premium List.—Baxter, Ball, Chamber-lain. Cobb, Butterfield, Hanford, Lessiter. Rules.—Harrison, Phillips, Burrington, J. M. Sterling, Wood. Reception.—Parsons, Shoemaker, Beck-

Printing.—Dean, J. C. Sterling, Lessi-

The Committee then took a recess until AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Cobb, chairman of committee to a premium to a horse entered by Mr. Ray cultural societies be held during the win Warner was referred, reported in favor of said horse had been entered for two premiums, contrary to the rules of the society.

The report was adopted. Mr. Cobb also reported in favor of sus taining the protest of Austin, Tomlinson & Webster in the class of farm wagons on the ground that one of the awarding committee was prejudiced, and recommended that the awards in that class be declared void. The report was accepted

and adopted. The committee on President's address reported, referring the various recommendations contained in it to appropriate committees.

Mr. Baxter asked to be excused from serving as a member of the committee on premium list. Request granted and Mr. A. F. Wood appointed in his place.

The report of the State Horticultural Society in reference to the department under their charge at the State Fair was presented, which was accepted and referred to a committee.

Adjourned till Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. THIRD DAY.

The Committee met as per adjournment with President Fralick in the chair and a

full board present. Mr. Parsons presented an invitation from Hiram Walker & Sons to visit their

stock farm, and it was accepted. The committee on premium list submit ted the following report:

Having carefully considered the list, we have made such changes as in our opinion seemed necessary in the progress agricultural and other intere for the interests of this Society. Most of the changes made have the approval of the superintendents in the several depart-

WILLIAM BALL,
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,
W. H. COBB,
I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr.,
H. O. HANFORD,
A. F. WOOD, JOHN LESSITER,

The report was accepted. On motion, the premium list for Child ren's Department was referred to Miss Brow and the Secretary, who were author ized to arrange a list not to exceed \$50. to be published in the annual premium

It was then moved that the report of the premium committee, relative to class 1 be adopted.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend by striking out all the fourth premiums in this class. The amendment was lost.

The same gentleman then moved to amend by striking out the Sweepstake premiums for Michigan cattle. A lengthy discussion was had on the

osition on behalf of that Society. report, and it was discussed section by

the success of the meeting of 1882.
PHILO PARSONS,
J. L. MITCHELL,
J. Q. A. BURRINGTON. Mr. Evart H. Scott, chairman of the Rusiness Committee of the State Horti cultural Society, accepted the above prop The committee on rules submitted their

section. The recommendation of the

Sterling, Chamberlain, Wood, Brooks, Phelps and Hinds. The yeas and nays were then called for on Mr. Baxter's amendment, which was

Messrs. Baxter. Ball. Hanford, Smith

lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Sterling, Smith, Baxter and the President—4.

Nays—Messrs. Rising, Hanford, Ball, Lessiter, Cobb, Mitchell, Hyde, Reed, Burrington, Wood, Chamberlain, Parsons, Angell, Howard, Harrison, Butterfield, Gilbert, Anderson and Dean—19.

The original motion was then adopted. It was then moved and supported to adopt the balance of the report relative to Division A.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend by striking out sweepstakes premiums for Michigan cattle. Lost.

The original motion was then adopted It was moved and supported to adopt he report of the committee relative to Division B. Mr. Baxter moved to amend by striking

out all special premiums for Michigan horses. Lost. The original motion was then adopted. Moved and supported that the report of

the committee relative to Division C be adopted. Mr. Baxter moved to amend by striking out special premiums on Michigan sheep.

Lost. Mr. Chamberlain offered an amendment to the list for Class 29, Fat Sheep, which

was adopted. The motion, as amended, was then adopted.

The report of the committee relative to Divisions D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M was taken up by divisions and adopted. The report relative to Division N. was referred back to the committee for further consideration. The report relative to Divisions O and Q were adopted.

The recommendation of the committee relative to Northern exhibit was adopted. The President appointed Messrs. W. J. Baxter, W. L. Webber and J. M. Sterling a special committee on Northern exhibit The Committee took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

On motion, the committee on Northern exhibit was authorized to make a premium list, to be printed with the premium list for 1883.

On motion of Mr. Hanford, it was voted to adopt the report of the committee on President, Treasurer and Secretary a compremiums as a whole, with the exception of the Art Department.

Mr. Farley, secretary of the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana Fair Circuit, was invited to address the meeting, and made some interesting remarks. He suggested whom a protest against the award of a that a convention of delegates from agriter. It was moved that the suggestions of sustaining the protest on the ground that Mr. Farley relative to an agricultural convention be referred to the committee on Fair Circuit.

As the various committees were not prepared to report the committee adjourn ed until nine o'clock Thursday.

FOURTH DAY.

The committee met pursuant to ad ournment, President Fralick in the chair. The bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented and referred to the

finance committee. The finance committee reported that they had examined the reports of the Secretary. Treasurer and business committee and found them correct. The reports

were accepted and adopted. The Michigan State Association of Ag ricultural Societies sent an invitation to the Society to send three delegates to their tenth annual convention, which meets at Lansing on the 7th of February. Invitation accepted, and Messrs. Cobb

Ball and Wood appointed such committee Mr. E. O. Humphrey referred to the death of Hon. J. Webster Childs, an old member of the Committee, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to take action thereon. The motion was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Humphrey, Smith and Gilbert as

such committee. Messrs. F. V. Smith, A. O. Hyde and G. W. Phillips were appointed a committee on programme.

The committee on that part of the President's address referring to the State Horticultural Society, reported as follows: Your committee on so much of the President's address as refers to inviting

the Horticultural Society to exhibit with the State Agricultural Society in 1883, and the amount of money to be appropriated to aid in making such exhibit, would lege Farm, submitted a lengthy report, speaking very highly of that institution respectfully report that we have great and its management. The report was pleasure in recommending a hearty invi-tation and an appropriation of \$1,000, to accepted. Mr. Harrison moved that so much of be distributed in premiums on the same terms and conditions, if awarded, as in the report as referred to Avrshire cattle be stricken out, but the motion was voted 1882; also \$1,400 for expenses, or such amount, limited by the foregoing sums, as the wants of the said Society may redown. We shall print the report in an other issue. quire. In this connection we wish to bear witness to the untiring energy and wisdom displayed by the officers of the

the deceased.

The date of the next annual Fair was fixed to begin Monday, September 17, and last five days.

then adopted. The report, which was

then adopted. We shall give a summary

The committee appointed by the Society

to attend the meeting of the National Ag-

ricultural Association at Chicago, submit-

ted their report, which was adopted. A

AFTERNOON SESSION.

zoo County Agricultural Society, address

hold its next annual fair at Kalamazoo.

the Fair of 1883 in the city of Detroit.

Mr. Parsons invited the Society to hold

Dr. Mitchell stated that the citizens o

Jackson would be prepared to make a

proposition for the Fair as soon as the

Locating Committee was ready to re-

Mr. Wood then stated that the Eastern

Michigan Agricultural Society would soon

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the sub-

ject was referred to the Locating Com

The special committee appointed to

take action in reference to the death of

Hon, J. Webster Childs, reported as fol

To the President and Directors of the

GENTLEMEN-Your committee to whom

was assigned the duty of putting into form

and giving expression to the sentiments of

this Committee in memory of our late brother and co-laborer, the Hon. J. Web-ster Childs, respectfully report: There are times in the history of socie-

ties as of individuals when words are bar-

ren things, and we shall probably fail in

meeting your expectations in paying a proper tribute to our deceased brother.

public service on this Committee, in the

egislative councils of the State, and in

various agricultural organizations, en

deared him to a wide circle of friends

upon the good name and example left a

On motion the report was adopted, or

E. O. HUMPHREY, F. V. SMITH, JOHN GILBERT,

an enduring inheritance.

ears of active, faithful and unselfish

State Agricultural Society:

be in shape to make a proposition.

of the changes made hereafter.

recess was then taken.

at next annual meeting.

manent location of the Fair.

ceive propositions.

mittee.

lows:

wisdom displayed by the officers of the Horticultural Society, in contributing to The salary of the Secretary was fixed at \$1,000 per year, and the Treasurer was allowed \$400 to pay a book-keeper. The various railroads were thanked for courtesies to members and exhibitors a

the late Fair. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Mr. John Gilbert, chairman of the Business Committee, for his efficient services, and a committee appointed to committee that no spirituous or malt prepare some token of this regard to be question, and was participated in by liquors be allowed to be sold on the presented to Mr. Gilbert.

The Holstein Cow "Rosa Bonheur" and Calf, the Property of Wm. Westover, of Bay City, Mich. grounds during the Fair, was amended by striking out the word "malt," and Committee and Superintendents:

then adopted. The report, which was quite lengthy, was amended slightly and then adopted. We shall give a summary

Business Committeee—W. H. Cobb, A. O. Hyde, F. V. Smith.

General Superintendent—E. O. Humphrey.

Chief Marshal—A. O. Hyde.

Cattle—I. H. Butterfield, Jr.

Horses—F. V. Smith, G. W. Phillips.

Sheep—D. W. Howard.

Swine—John Lessiter.
Poultry—J. Q. A. Burrington.
Machinery and Miscellaneous—Wm.
Chamberlain. Fine Arts-A. A. Harrison, Philo Par-

President Fralick appointed Messrs. sons.

Music—M. P. Anderson.

Needle and Fancy Work and Children's

Department—Minnie Brow.

Manufactures—A. F. Wood.

Agricultural—J. L. Mitchell.

Farming Implements—Hanford and

Angell. Chamberlain, Wood and Lessiter a special committee on the College Farm, to report The President appointed the Business

Committee, Transportation Committee, Dairy—F. L. Reed. Vehicles—John Gilb mittee to secure propositions for a per-Vehicles—John Gilbert.

Bees, Honey, etc.—W. J. Baxter.

Forage—E. W. Rising.

Police—I. M. Storling, W. D. P. Mr. Morrison, President of the Kalama Sterling, Wm. Ball. Gates and Gatekeepers-Wm. Ball, J. ed the meeting, and invited the Society to

> The committee, on motion, adjourned till 9 o'clock Friday morning. The Committee met, and adjourned to accept the invitation to visit the Walker

> Upon returning, some routine business was attended to, and after adopting the following resolutions the Committee ad-

Resolved, That the thanks of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society be, and hereby are tendered to Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons for their very courteous invitation to visit their ex-tensive farms and view their fine stock.

Resolved, That we have pleasure in congratulating the Messrs. Walkers' on the high character of the stock in cattle. horses and swine, and the practical ner in which they are handled by Mr. C. Swann, and the benefit which must accrue to the community from their energy and enterprise in this direction, and we wish them all pecuniary success in their endeavors to improve the stock of the

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Which is the best time to feed grain to sheep, morning, noon or night. 2d. Will 1½ bushels of corn and one bushel of bran do more good if fed one half in the morn-ing and one half at night, than if fed all at one feed, to one hundred sheep.

It is very difficult to answer a question specifically unless all the considerations who join with the family in mourning his loss. This committee especially tenders are stated. This correspondent does not its sympathy, and congratulates those upon whom the blow falls most heavily state whether his flock is a mixed lot of sheep, including a large per cent. of breeding ewes, or whether they are assorted for fattening. This answer will be based on the assumption that the former is the true state of the case, and that the inquirer is the average farmer of Michidered printed in the proceedings of the gan who does his own chores, but finds Society, and a copy sent to the family of something necessary to be done almost every day besides which takes him away from his farm.

Mr. Parsons, of the Committee on Col-As regularity is one of the essential things in feeding sheep, and the morning finds the farmer at home to feed at a stated time, the morning seems the best time to arrange for feeding grain to sheep. The exercise during the day also aids digestion. Feed the usual ration of fodder before breakfast, then feed the grain afterward before turning out to water or to the stalk field.

2d. This allowance should be divided, certainly, and fed morning and night. It is too large by half to be fed at one time. If the flock is fed hav or stalks, half the quantity daily in the morning is sufficient. Breeding ewes should not be fed too high on grain or the lambs will be weak and a large proportion of them will be lost. The mean between no grain and high feeding is the proper condition to keep the flock if we expect a natural increase.

"Can a larger crop of Dent corn be raised by drilling than by hilling with the same amount of work? 2d. Which will give

2d. Dent corn in the southern threefourths of the area of southern Michigan will give the largest yield of shelled corn. "Which is the better for feeding sheep, Flint or Dent corn?"

The preference is for Dent corn for feeding whole to all domestic animals; while a chemical analysis may show a stronger nutrimental condition in the Flint than in the Dent, yet the Dentismore assimilable from better mastication and preferred by all animals.

RAISING BEANS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 3, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have taken your paper since last June and I do not remember of ever seeing an article in it on bean culture. I want to plant twenty acres next spring of the nedium white variety, and I should be leased to hear from some one who has had experience in raising beans—what ime to plant-how far apart and how much seed to the acre, in order to get the largest yield possible. My ground is sandy and gravelly and a good clover sod. I have got plenty of help to tend and to take care of them. I want to know if it makes any difference what time in the moon they are planted; some say it does. A. H. GUILD.

Answer.-The raising of beans is becoming quite an industry in some sections of our State, and prices for two or three far as the moon for a cause. Late planted years have been remunerative. They can be very cheaply grown on most soils if the proper tools are used, and the requirements of the crop well met. The soil this correspondent proposes to plant to beans, if naturally rich enough, is well adapted to them. A clover sod is the very best preparation to begin with. It will be free from the seeds of pigeon-grass and other weed pests of that ilk, springing up as they do when the bean plant is small, and growing with them. Beans cannot be grown among weeds, and it is difficult to subdue them unless at the cost of hoeing, which will necessarily occur at a season when the time cannot be spared, so that a clover sod free from weeds becomes the best seed.

bed for beans. Beans should be planted about the first days of June, a little earlier or later as the season varies. The ground should have become warm, approaching the mean summer temperature, else the plant will start weak from insufficient heat. Beans planted the the past season about the 20th of May failed to produce a good crop from this very cause. The plants came up, but did not grow and branch out as they should; on the contrary they began to mature while small, and when the season arrived in which they should grow, they began to blossom and had not sufficient stalk surface to support a crop of pods. Beans are a midsummer crop and their maturity cannot be hastened by early planting except at a loss in yield.

The amount of seed per acre varies ac- thirst.

The President appointed the following the most shelled corn, an acre drilled with Dent?" the most shelled corn, an acre drilled with Dent?" cording to the size and perfectness of the Flint or an acre drilled with Dent?" bean. On good strong soil, and with the

> shall be wider; then the cultivator will them in your work by driving one horse nearer the row and, and pushing the cultivator teeth to that side. Where ground is clear two cultivator teeth to that side. Where ground is clear two cultivator teeth to that side. Where ground is clear two cultivator teeth to the side of the s tivations are all that is required. Beans should not be cultivated while the dew is on or when wet by rain. If dirt adheres to the leaves, they rust and are destroyed.
>
> A bean harvester is made in Brockport, N. and respectively. A bean harvester is made in Brockport, N.
> Y., which works with two horses and pulls two rows at a time. The cutting apparatus is V shaped, running with the open end in front. A rod above ground over each cutting shear carries the beans together
>
> A trong discovery of the service of the servi and leaves them in one continuous row. With a four-tined, long handled pitchfork they can be pitched into piles to dry, when they can be loaded and hauled to the

all seem to be of a very serious nature, and no doubt his inquiry in regard to the moon's influence on the growth of beans is also a serious one. The moon has many mundane duties to perform, and among these there are doubtless some that are not fully understood, but how the waning moon can affect a seed planted under it which may not see its face for a week or more, is hard to understand. It is claimed by moonish people that beans planted at the proper time of the moon will bear more pods, and at the wrong time will run to vines. This trait in the growth of beans accounted for without going beans often reach the maturing period in a wet, growing time, and then instead or ripening, new growths push out. Plants grow in periods or by stages. A normal growth is, when each stage is fostered by propitious skies and favoring conditions; a checked growth in any stage shortens the crop but in different degrees; and be-cause the reasons are not clearly seen, the loss or gain is charged against or credited to the moon. The FARMER will assure its correspondent that the more he raises beans the less he will counsel with the

The questionings of this correspondent

barn.

Bonheur," and her last calf, the property of Mr. Wm. Westover, of Bay City, Mich. As will be seen by her lines, she is one of 13th, 1882, she gave 13,137 pounds 4 ounces of milk, a record which is an extraordin. ary one for a two year old.

WHILE the west has been blessed with a very fine winter, it seems some of the New England States are not so fortunate. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont many of the mills are running on short time or shut down altogether, owing to the want of water, and thousands of the employes are out of work in consequence. In southwestern Maine hundred of persons have been compelled to resort to the body covered with soft, mossy hair; snow water, and cattle are driven miles to the skin not too thick, but soft and elastic ponds or brooks for water to quench their to the touch. It was the opposite of what

HOLSTEIN CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting in this City on Wednesday last-Good Attendance and Great Interest Manifested.

The annual meeting of the Holstein Cattle Breeders of this State was held in this city on Wednesday last in the parlors of the Michigan Exchange. The following breeders renewed their membership for 1883: W. L. Webber, East Saginaw; C. L. Harrison, Lansing; McNary & Son, West Leroy; E. R. Phillips, Bay City; W. McEwen, Bay City; Stone & Biggs, Hastings; W. E. Warren, Ovid; W. Ryan, Ovid; G. M. Shattuck, Pontiac; L. C. Adams, Hastings; Mark Seeley, North Farmington: Bruce Phillips, Utica; Rufus Baker, Fairfield; A. T. Coddington, Tecumseh; H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Geo. H. Seeley, Pontiac; Ogden Cole, Rollin: W. A. Rowley, Mt. Clemens; I. H. Butterfield, Jr., Port Huron; W. K. Sexton,

Howell; A. P. Seeley, Pontiac. The President, Mr. Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, called the meeting to order, and after an organization had been effected, the election of officers for the ensuing year was gone through with. It resulted in the re-election of the old officers, as follows:

President-Edwin Phelps, Pontiac. Secretary and Treasurer-W. K. Sexton,

Howell. President Phelps then read a letter from Prof. W. J. Beal, of the State Agricultural College, in which he regretted his inability to be present, and enclosed the following paper on "What Steps Should be taken to

elevate Holstein Cattle in America?" bean. On good strong soil, and with the presented ording corn has led many farmers to adopt it on trial, but practice does not confirm the theory. The advantages are only in the saving of labor in the marking, and a simpler method of planting by machinery. The causes that disprove the theory are two, viz: a tendency to distribute too much seed, and the hindrance to cultivation from the continuous rows.

Thorough cultivation is an essential requisite in growing a maximum crop of corn. In the hill system a space only ten inches square out of four feet need be left uncultivated, while in the drilled field a space ten inches wide and four feet long is left which cannot be stirred by the cultivator. This leaves one-fifth of the ground cultivated, and that is about the proportion of loss as compared with corn planted in rows both ways.

Cottong to the size and perfectness of the beat of the stant perfectness of the set and perfectness of the set and perfectness of the set and perfectness of the leaves of the set of the stant perfectness of the stant perfectness of the set of the "Intelligent and persistent work in any good

very superior cattle. By an active correspondence with members of both societies, and soliciting their attendance or the privilege o

After some discussion upon the suggestions made by Prof. Beal, President Phelps introduced to the meeting Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Nelson, Ohio, a gentleman who has given much attention to studying up the history of this breed of cattle, and for that purpose has crossed the Atlantic to visit their original

home. Mr. Baldwin gave a very clear and in teresting history of the breed, the people among whom they had grown into prominence, and his ideas of the marks and characteristics of dairy cattle, gathered in a lengthy experience among the various breeds. He spoke without notes, in an easy, conversational way, and kept the close attention of his audience for nearly an hour and a half. We give a summary of his remarks, but not nearly so full a one as we would wish:

He said the Association was a noble one,

engaged in a noble work, which would tend to the elevation of those who took an interest in it. The breeding of improved stock was undoubtedly favorable to a higher civilization, and a people's character could generally be determined from the condition and character of their domestic animals. He said he had long studied the points of the various herds of cattle, and had adopted a system of his own in testing their value as dairy stock. WE present our readers this week with The system he had gradually formed from an illustration of the Holstein cow "Rosa experience and observation, and he would explain it to this Association. It was a system intended to combine all the points known, including Guenon's milk mirror the handsomest animals of this breed ever or escutcheon, and various other points brought into the State. Her first calf was that had forced themselves upon the atdropped April 2d, 1881, and up to March tention of practical men. First he should say that all breeding animals should be carefully selected, and chosen because they approached as nearly as possible the standard aimed at. In making a choice of breeding stock a constitution was the first essential. Second, good shape. In the matter of form, Mr. Baldwin explained the difference between the beef and dairy shape. The beef breed had straight lines, top and bottom, with well-sprung ribs, giving a round barrel, the legs straight, the shoulders deep and well covered with flesh, the hindquarters deep and full, and

(Continued on eighth page).

to the

the nia.

ENSILAGE.

Report of Experiments and Tests made by Prof. Samuel Johnson at the Agricultural College.

Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, has, for the past two seasons, been engaged in testing the value of ensilage as food for stock, and he has published a careful report of the results of his experiments, including in it the cost of building the silo and harvesting and preparing the fodder. As the report is somewhat lengthy, and too valuable to allow of further condensation. we divide it into two parts, and will give the second part in our next issue:

At the last regular session of the Legislature an appropriation was made of one thousand dollars "for the purpose of conducting experiments with ensilage for the feeding of animals, the culture of amber cane and new varieties of grain and beet roots by the farm department of the Agricultural College." The bill was not passed until quite late in the session. being approved June 11, 1881, so that we were somewhat hurried in the preliminary work of preparing the ground and building the silo. As a new grain barn, with high basement walls, was being erected on the farm, we decided to build the silo in one corner of this basement, with the thought that if the ensilage experiment was not satisfactory, the silo could be utilized as a root cellar. A space in the northeast corner was chosen for this purpose, and a wall made eighteen inches thick, well laid with common field stone and strong mortar. Tiles were laid to carry off the water, and the floor was then covered with small stones, bedded in cement, and then cemented, as well as the sides, until all was smooth, and supposed to be air and water tight. The inside measurement of the silo is 14x15 feet, and walls eight feet high. There is a door four feet wide and six feet high from the silo into the basement, where the ensilage is taken out. From the wall on two sides a frame four feet high extends, sided with matched stuff and covered with a tight floor-the barn forming the other two sides. Two doors from the barn floor, 3x4, open into this upper space, where the ensilage is run from the cutter into the silo, and a door of the same size is on the outside for putting in and taking out the stones used for weighting the ensilage. This frame extension from the walls gives space for the weights and allows us to fill the silo to nearly its full capacity after the pressure has been applied. Where circumstances will admit, I think the barn basement is the proper place for the silo. It is near the stables, where it is to be used, and a door through which it may be taken out, directly to the animals, i more convenient than to lift the ensilage over the top of the wall. Silos can be built in almost any barn in this manner at much less expense than if built separately, as no extra expense for roof is incurred. When filling the silo, matched plank were fitted in the doorway to the basement, and the ensilage packed against these as the filling proceeded. When opened the ensilage was found to be as perfectly preserved next to these plank as in any other part of the outside of the silo. Matched plank, two inches thick, the basement door, the plank removed, moved before the next feeding. were used as a cover, care being taken and this section was cut down with a hay have them fit closely, but not to bind in the settling. The items of expense incurred in building the silo are as follows:

ifty-six perch of stone, at 75c a perch. Laying stone, at 60 cents a perch Ten barrels lime, at \$1 10..... Four barrels cement, at \$1 45 5 80 10 00 30 00 6 00 routing bottom, cementing sides, etc oors and frames above. ank for covering silo. \$151 80

. \$10 0

CORN FODDER GROWN FOR ENSILAGE.

The land upon which the fodder corn

grew is a sandy loam-sand predominating. It had grown a corn crop the previous year, and was clean, but not sufficiently fertilized to produce a large crop. the seed, and drills marked three and onehalf feet apart. June 11th the plat of 17 acres was planted with the Hathaway dent corn-the variety grown upon the farm for some years. Corn was dropped in the drills and covered by hand, at the rate of one and a half bushels to the acre. I think less seed would have given a larger yield, as it was too thick to make a large growth. The corn came up well and grew very rapidly, receiving three cultivations, and being kept free from weeds. In August the severe drouth began to tell upon its growth-the leaves and some of the stalks turning yellow, occasioned by the dry weather and the crowded state of the plants. But few ears formed. I quote from our field notes: Inly 21st-The ensilage corn is rolling considerably. July 28th-The ensilage corn has been at a stand-still for a week, on account of the extreme dry weather. August 8th-The ensilage corn has been shortened a good deal by the dry weather. August 18th-Continued rains. The ensilage corn, though cut short, seems to be making some growth at present. August 26th-The ensilage corn is again nearly at a stand still, owing to the dry weather. That the dry weather shortened the crop

was plainly evident. FILLING THE SILO.

We began cutting the corn and filling the silo on Monday, Sept. 13th. The most of the stalks were green and full of juice at this time. On some parts of the plat some stalks were browned and the lower leaves dried, but to no great extent. A two-horse tread-power and our ordinary stalk-cutter, made at Fulton, N. Y., were used. A one-horse cart, and a double team and wagon drew the corn to the silo, which was only a few rods distant. The work was mainly done by students who only work three hours in the afternoon, and so no full day's work was per formed. On Wednesday, the 15th, it rained, and the cut fodder was somewhat wet, and some corn was cut while the water was dripping from it. On Thursday, the 16th, we finished the cutting. The corn, cut in pieces about one-half inch in length, was run directly to the

down as compactly as possible. Nothing as a cattle food, for the production of was mixed with the fgdder, and no other crop but corn was put in the silo. We cut at the rate of two tons an hour, I answer a very good purpose. With a large machine more power would be needed, but twenty tons a day works it up quite as rapidly as most farmers will desire. Farmers will, I think, find any good pow er cutter will do as well, perhaps, as som of the more recently patented machines known as ensilage cutters. The stalks were not weighed when put in, but we have weighed the ensilage as it was taken from the silo, and it weighs out 40,000 pounds, in round numbers, or between ten and eleven tons to the acre. This yield is a very fair one, when the condition of the land and the season are taken into account; but I have no doubt that it might be trebled, perhaps more, under the most favorable conditions.

COVERING THE SILO.

The ensilage having been carefully lev cled, so that the pressure should be equal, the planks, two inches thick, and eight inches wide, were nicely fitted as the covering proceeded, care being taken that there should be no danger of binding at the ends, as the settling continued. It was then weighted immediately with stones, at the rate of nine hundred pounds to the square yard.

Various means for securing the desired pressure for the ensilage have been suggested, but it seems quite probable that lost weight, except the bull calf "No. 9" boxes of earth will be found after all most desirable, as such pressure is conscrew-power, neglected or forgotten, will flesh. be quite likely to result in failure. The labor of putting on the stones and taking them off is no great item in the account The stones we used had to be drawn a short distance, and three boys with a one horse cart weighted the silo in four hours. COST OF RAISING CORN AND PUTTING IN SILO.

Plowing and harrowing 1% acres.
Marking and planting...
Three bushels seed, at \$1.
Cultivating three times.
300 hours student labor, at 8 cents.
37½ hours team labor, at one shilling.
15 hours men's labor, at one shilling.

This makes the entire cost of growing orn and placing in silo \$2 09 per ton. This amount also includes the time of get ting the horse power from a neighboring farm and returning the same, and some a'lowance must be made for delays that were unavoidable in work with which none of us were familiar.

There was no outward sign of any change going on within the silo. Only temporary roof was over it for a time, and on one or two occasions it was left in such shape as to receive some rain. On December 15th the silo was opened. The ensilage was found to be nicely preserved. There was no mold next to the plank or The hay (timothy and clover, one-half sides worth mentioning, and there has not been one per cent of waste.

The thorough exclusion of the air is the secret of its preservation. It matters but little what materials are used for the silo to the bull calves, and also to the Avrshire -lumber, stone, or merely pits-if the air is only excluded the fodder will be preserved. Many farmers at the institutes during the winter have asked: "How do wheat bran, by weight. you get the ensilage from the silo?" and so I refer to it here. The stones were thrown back from five of the plank next knife and taken out with a four-tined fork and placed in baskets to be taken to the stable. After this section had been disposed of the process was repeated, only taking off the cover as needed (another advantage in weighing in this way). The process is similar to cutting down a hay

mow. Not one of the least important considerations of ensilage is the fact that so comparatively small space. A cubic foot of ensilage from our silo will weigh 35 ply of timothy hay, we need look no far pounds. From 5 to 6 per cent of the live weight of the animal will be a daily ration, or from 50 to 75 pounds for an ordinary cow. It is thus an easy matter to com-It was put in good condition to receive pute the number of cubic feet necessary to ness. contain the food for a certain number of animals. The silo at the College is 14x15 feet inside the walls, and 8 feet high, containing 1,680 cubic feet. Allowing 40 pounds to the cubic foot and we have a capacity for almost 39 tons of ensilage, or enough to feed five cows for 200 days a daily ration of 60 pounds each. When we take into the account the large weights that can be packed in a small silo it seems that this promises to be the most econom ical method of providing shelter for fod-

> well supplied with buildings. The ensilage was slightly acid in taste quite brown in color when first taken from the silo, but, after exposure to the air a short time, regained largely its fresh, green appearance. The cattle, from the start, with a few exceptions, ate it with avidity.

der-no small item to farmers who are not

An analysis, made at the New Jersey Experimental Station by Prof. Neale, is herewith given:

100.00

Loss at 100° C...

The analysis will be found, with several others, in the report of Prof. Cook director of the New Jersey Experimenta Station, to which I refer elsewhere. I have thus inserted it for the purpose of comparison. It will be seen that it was an average sample. Our sample contains more protein or nitrogenous elements than either of the other, but falls a good way below the first four in the per cent of carbhydrates. As the albuminoids are the most expensive ingredients to produce, this sample would take average rank in feeding value.

We began our feeding experiment Dec. 1st, feeding to the 15th in a preliminary way, when we began to feed ensilage.

The following notes and table will, it is hoped, give some definite idea of the object in view and the results reached.

FEEDING ENSILAGE.

Object of the Experiment. The aim of the experiment was to de-

silo, where it was spread and tramped termine the comparative value of ensilage milk, flesh, and growth.

With this aim in view, the ensilage was fed in place of roots, and as a full or parthink, and we found the tread-power to tial substitute for the dry, rough feeds. Animals Chosen for the Experiment.

Four lots of cattle were selected from the college herd Dec. 1, 1881.

Lot I consisted of two milch cows Ayrshire and Shorthorn, that had dropped first calves early in September of the same

Lot II was composed of two steers, Devon and Ayrshire, of nearly the same age and weight. The Devon was in rather better flesh than the other.

Lot III had two large, dry cows, Short horns, very nearly alike as to weight, ime of calving, condition of flesh, and feeding qualities.

Lot IV was made up of three bull calves, all Shorthorns, which were very even as to weight, condition of flesh, and

Previous Treatment of the Animals. Owing to the late growth of grass and he mild fall weather, the cows and steers had been turned out to pasture during the day and stabled only at night. They had been fed dry cut cornstalks once and meal twice daily. The three bull calves had been kept in stalls for a month previous to the experiment, and had received a hay and meal ration.

During the month of November all the animals selected for the experiment had weights of stone, wood, bags of grain, or of the table, and he had gained nothing. Nos. 3, 5 and 6 of the table were in good flesh-not fat-and the rest were in stant and needs no watching, while a thrifty condition, though in rather thin

> Treatment During the Experiment. During the experiment all the animals were fed regularly three times daily at 6:30 A. M., noon, and 5 P. M. They were watered in the stall at 8 A. M,. and again just before feeding at night. The milking was done just before the regular morning and evening feedings.

> The animals were well groomed daily with card and brush. Every day, from 10 A. M. till noon, the cattle were turned into yards sheltered on the north and west While in the yard they again had access to water. At this time also, each day, the stalls were well cleaned and littered. The cattle were salted twice each week. They were weighed on putting up, and regu-

> larly each week thereafter at 4 P. M. The cattle were attended throughout the experiment by one man, and especial pains were taken to secure regularity and uniformity in everything pertaining to the feed and care of the animals

> > Feed and Feeding Notes.

The rough feed was all cut into onefourth to one-half inch lengths by a power cutter. The cornstalks were not very good, owing to bad weather while curing each) and oat straw were of first quality. The meal, fed to the cows and steers, had 14 parts corn meal, 4 parts oat meal, and 9 parts wheat bran, by weight. That fed steer, during the last six weeks of the experiment, was composed of one-third oat meal, one-third oil meal, and one-third

Exact notes of the feed given to each animal were kept, and any feed left in the mangers was also carefully noted and re-

Crops.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead writes as follows:

"Many farmers feed but little grain except to work horses and to fatten hogs. Whether this is good or bad policy depends upon the extent of the supply and other circumstances. But in case no grain is used we ought to have a variety large an amount of it can be packed in a of good fodder and plenty of it. For our main dependence, if we have a good sup. ther, except for a change something else may be desirable. But in case of an emergency, or a short supply of hay, we have to resort to the other kinds of rough-

> "First in order is corn fodder, but as this is usually managed I consider it a first-class nuisance. I have raised more or less fodder every season for fifteer years. My practice is to use a piece of clean, rich land, usually rye stubble, and about the middle of July plow it shallow and in each second or third furrow drill corn thickly, about two bushels per acrethen harrow off smoothly, seldom give any cultivation, and cut up about the first frost. Grown thus thickly it will be fine enough to be fed in a manger and will be eaten up as clean as hay. For the usual practice of cutting up the main crop of corn, husking it in the mud, and feeding it on the ground, I don't want any of that in mine. Drill corn expressly for fodder sow rve in the corn field and pasture your stalks every time. This leaves a large portion of your manure and all your stalks

in the field where they are needed. "The main objection to corn fodder is that if cut as green as desirable, the stalks being full of rich sap will not keep well. I obviate this by taking some pains in putting up shocks. I drive a couple of stakes in the ground, on which I nail a rail for a support, since the stalks are not stiff enough to support themselves, then a shock built around this, with an opening through the center for ventilation, and well bound, can be made large enough to keep well until hauled out to feed. I also feed much green fodder, mostly sweet corn, to milk cows during August and all the fall. Clover hay I would use only as constitution. We would avoid breeding a substitute for something better. The from a bird that we knew had been thus best office of clover is to fertilize land, furnish pasture for stock hogs, calves, and late pasture when drouth shortens other grass crops. We next have millet and Hungarian to fall back on. I am now feeding the German millet and my cattle like it better than anything else. I have a great objection, however, to these two crops. From being grown on mellow ground this kind of hay becomes very dusty. If raked by a horse, even in dry weather, some lump gets in, and, in case of rain, the hay is disagreeably dirty. I in this attenuated condition, it is easily have a stock of Hungarian now which frightened, becomes wild, and consequent

puff ball. This objection is obviated with timothy grown on a firm sod meadow, unless cut before the bloom falls, in which case the bloom forms a dust which is not healthy for horses. The proper time to the bloom has fallen."

Agricultural Items.

An Ohio farmer names the Mammoth Pearl as the potato to take the place of the Peachblow, against which charges of deterior-

SALT is used to destroy the onion magge sow two bushels to the acre; the salt also has tens the maturity of the crop.

FARMERS trying to make a living off worm out lands must stop selling their calves and pigs, and sell fat oxen and hogs instead, and they will soon see an improvement in the fertility of their land and in their bank account.

It is said that the large increase of acreage in onion culture in Ohio has had the effect us onion crop in that State is in the barns awaiting a rise; that the demand is weak and the situation discouraging.

Do not put lime in the manure heap for i destroys the salts of ammonia, and by compelling it to take the gaseous form drives it off. work well, but it will be at the expense of a loss of nitrogen, which is an ingredient in am-

L. S. COFFIN, of Iowa, says: "The Fat Stock Show teaches this lesson most emphatically: that the profit in steer raising is all in the first two years. We hope the management will hereafter offer no premiums for fat stock over three years of age, if they do over thirty nonths. Early maturity should be encourage

J. M. STAHL says, in the Ohio Farmer: "We consider the raising of hogs a business sub ject to more risks than the raising of horses cattle, or sheep; yet, rightly managed, a busi ness that yields a good profit. But to make i profitable year after year requires great care good judgment, and the best breeds and meth

many as may be required for use, put in the bottom a layer of fine earth, then a layer of turnips, alternating till all are in, then cover slightly with fine earth, and the turnips will come out as fresh as when pulled, even if not taken out until spring.

THE general opinion in regard to the American Agricultural Association, which met in Chicago last December, seems to be that whatever the ends and aims of the "Association," agriculture is not one of them. The principa business seemed the getting of new members at \$3 per capita; the farmers thought it was a political convention, and the politicians vowed it was "simon pure" agricultural in its princi

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Homestead says that the exhibit of potatoes at the Iowa State Fair of 1882 was larger than ever before but that the committee to which was intrusted the duty of making awards, were so ignoran of the sorts presented that an Early Rose drev first prize for Chicago Market, and the White Star masqueraded as Burbank's Seedling. He says this was the only State fair he ever knew where the same basket of potatoes was exhi bited under three different names, and took two premiums under different names.

A VERY slight dressing of manure, ashes, or even rich soil on grass lands will thicken the od wonderfully. A year later the whole may be turned under with much better assurance of a profitable result than if the manure wa applied just before the plowing. There is scarcely any chance for loss in applying man ures on grass lands at any season of the year. The leaves and grass roots retain the fertilizing particles, and they will not be washed away or side hills as they will if spread on a plowed surface. In the experiment made by Dr. Sturtevant the past summer, he finds that the drainage is much less from a plot covered with grass than from one left bare and cultivated.

Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies cake, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness pain, and, perhaps death. No family is safe without them in the house.



Shipping Poultry.

Some fowls receive at home attention

almost equal to that bestowed upon a child (of course with limitations). A favorite fowl that stands a chance of scoring high and winning is cared for tenderly No drafts of air are allowed to come upon it; no injurious food is given it; no dog, cat, or other insidious foe is allowed to molest or frighten it; it is kept clean, warm, well fed, and in short perfectly comfortable. But curiously enough the very birds that are well treated while being raised to maturity are sometimes shipped very carelessly, and started away on long journeys illy provided, or not at all, with food and drink. The negligence is culpable; and, moreover, foolish, for thereby the greatest injury is done to the fowls themselves; and if the fact that the animals will suffer painfully has no influence upon the owner, it would seem as if the selfish wish to avoid loss would have some weight. For a prolonged abstinence in an animal feeding so frequently as the domestic fowl, and subject to such extensive drafts on their system, is often followed by irremediable injury to the treated, just as we would avoid one that had any great defect, such as a bad form. producing weakly chicks, and the like. The evils of underfeeding are well enough understood; in this case, however, the difficulty is increased by the suddenness of the shock, the fowl not having time to accustom itself to it. What is said of feed

ing is also true of the supply of water. The fowl becomes weakened and thus much more liable to catch cold, opportunities for which are not wanting. Being smokes while being disturbed, equal to a ly in very poor condition, if not before 40 New (1883) Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name smokes while being disturbed, equal to a ly in very poor condition, if not before 40 New (1883) Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name

the exhibition, certainly before it is re turned to its home.

If a fowl comes to hand that has been deprived of food and drink for a long time, we must remember that the powers cut timothy is, I consider, just as soon as of the system are lowered, and that the ability to digest is diminished, together with the general nervous power, and that from the lack of material the amount of gastric juice is also lessened. We must, therefore, for a time limit the supply both of solids and liquids, and the food first given should be quite wet. "Sopped bread " is recommended, and this is probably as good as anything else. We would with partial success. About the first of July also indorse the recommendation to soft en the bread in ale, if there appears to be unusual depression. This care ought to be extended during, at least, a couple of days .- Poultry Yard.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune ays: "Fat hens are proverbially poor layers, and when age and obesity are com bined the birds often think they lay when they don't, and cackle, and even carry the hallucination so far as to become broody ual in such cases, and a large portion of the This is one of the many curious little inc dents occuring in poultry keeping which are interesting as phenomena, but which cannot be explained except in general principles. Fatness and reproduction are ncompatibles as a rule, especially with hens after their first year. A "very fat" Lime will rot manure very quickly and do its hen over two years old had better, be utilized in the soup pot or on the roasting spit. Carbonaceous food, like corn, should be admistered to adult fowls quite sparing ly unless the object be to fatten them. Oats, buckwheat, vegetables and plenty of broken bones or oyster shells is the food for laying hens."

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Drug gists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ods. There is a sure way by which flat turnips may be kept crisp and fresh all winter. Prepare a bin or box, large enough to hold as pare a bin or box, large enough to hold as PLUSHES!

Ladies in pursuit of either of the above will find it decidedly to their advantage to look at our Stock. We are carrying Larger Lines than at any previous season, and our Prices are usually Lower than the Lowest.

William H. Elliott 139 Woodward Ave.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. "I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys: before using Hunt's Remedy two lays I was relieved, and am now well." JOSHUA TUTHILL. "My physician thought that I was paralyzed on one side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1869 to 1880. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy." STEPHEN G. MASON. "My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Disease and told me that I could live only forty-eight hours I then took Hunt's Remedy and was speedily cured M. GOODSPEED. "Having suffered twenty years with kidney dis-ease, and employed various physicians without being relieved, I was then cured by Hunt's Remedy SULLIVAN FENNER. "I have been greatly benefitted by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys an urinary organs there is nothing superior."

A. D. NICKERSON.

"I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy is Kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much enefitted thereby." REV. E. G. TAYLOR. "I was unable to arise from bed from an attack of kidney disease. I he doctors could not relieve ne. I was flually completely cured by wing Hunt's Remedy." FRANK R. DICKSON. "I have suffered extremely with kidney disease: after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was en-abled to resume business." GEO. F. CLARK. One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY Co., Providence, R I

Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. TFor several years we have furnished the hirymen of America with an excellent are dal color for butter; so meritorious that it meritorious that meritorious that it meritorious that it meritorious that meritorious that meritorious that meritorious rith great success everywhere receivighest and only prizes at both Inter highest and bear himself the port of the work was have improved in several points, and several points, and the work was th It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

And, while prepared in oil, is so continued in the state of the state

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Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Natur dema. 4s the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator; it is so mild and effectual. BILIOUSNESS.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the roubles incident to billious state, such as Nausea bizziness. Drowsiness, distress after eating, a litter, bad taste in the mouth. DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator will positively cure this dreadful isease. We assert empatically what we know to COLIC.

Children suffering with colic soon experie elief when Simmons Liver Regulator is adminis The Regulator restores the enfeebled digestion and enriches the impoverished blood.
Take only the genuine, which always has on the wrapper the red Z Trade Mark and signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO,

FOR SALE-BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. equalled the celebrated Kidnoy-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

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PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished or corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling the blood-poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vital-

zing power. During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsa-parilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the nflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have affered for many years. W. H. MOOBE." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheuma sm so severe that I could not move from the bed tism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the Rheumatism since. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

"Last March I was so weak from general de-bility that I could not walk without help. Fol-lowing the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SAISAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I feltas well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world. JAMES MAYNARD." 520 West 42d St., New York, July 19, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula a all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimu-tates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles, \$5.

NURSERY AND CREAMERY WANTED Choice locations for both in new town at railroad crossing at center of No. 1 county in North
western Missouri. I will aid the right men with
partial means, but the men must be all right or they
need not apply. Wide awake merchant wonted at
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4 Very Fine Elegantly Bred Young HAMBLETONIAN STALLIONS Two of them FIRST PRIZE WIN NERS at New York State Fair.

ONE FINE "CLAY" STALLION. Half-Brother to "HOPEFUL," CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two of them Winners of Sweep stakes Prizes over all Draugh Horses at New York State Fair MARES AND FILLIES! of both breeds for sale cheap.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE LARGEST HERD IN THE WORLD. Correspondence Solicited. (Mention this pape

CATTLE PUMP! Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without atten-tion, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap; equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for cir-cular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. jewo-tf





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DYRP'S BEARD ELIXIE From lexificate Househ, While Proper of large reads banded in 20 to grita correlately. 2 or 2 Figs doe the work, Will provise or ferfale A MONTH-AGENTS WANTED-90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free.
Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

50 Riegant Chromes or 40 Transparent cards with GEM CARD CO., E. River, Ct. 45.174

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fifth day of September, A. D. 1873, executed by Christian Leopold Eppinger and Auguste Eppinger, his wife, of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Joseph Neltner, of the same place, and recorded on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1873, at 9:45 o'clock, a. m., in liber 75 of mortgages, on page 302 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan: which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph Neltner to Joseph Kuhn, by indenture dated May 24th, 1875, and recorded on the same date and year at 11:25 a. m., in liber 12 of assignments of mortgages, page 419, in the Register's office for the County of Wayne, aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of eleven hundred and sixtynine dollars (\$1,169), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH A. D., 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Detroit, being part of outlot number one hundred and ninety-three (193) of the Lambert Beaublen farm, commencing at a stake in the casterly side of Beaublen Street by two hundred and twenty-cight (229) feet in depth, being the said Beaublen street, thence done said Street to the point of beginning: being one hundred (100) feet front on said Beaublen street by two hundred and were, in fact, conveyed by said Joseph Neltner and Francisca, his wife, to said Christian Leopold Eppinger, by warranty deed bearing date the 21st day of December 1871, and MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas ase of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 30th day of December, A. D.

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment An electrified, vegetable, internal or external Pain Bestroyer that is used and prescribed by our most eminent physicians, it giving instant relief in Asthma. Catarth, Hay Fever, Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Quinsey, Diphtheria, Neuralgia of the Stomach or Bowels, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Sore or Granulated Eyes, Inflamed, Caked or Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Chafes on Babies or Adulta, Polsonous Wounds, Broken Bones, Childhains, Sore Corns and Ingrowing Toe Nails. It will penetrate to the bone in man or beast in a very few moments, and is soothing, cooling, healing, cleansing, srengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a curative in Plak Eye, Epizoo'ic. Sore Morth, Sore Eyes; Coughs, Swelled Glands, Horse Distemper, Kicks, Calks, Galls Scratches, Hoof Bound, Quarter Cracks, Diseased Frogs, Sprains, Strains, Cracked or Sore Teats, Calked or Garget Bag, it having no equal in curative properties, and flies will not troube flesh wounds where Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by draggists at 25 and 50 cents. Veterinary use \$150 per Dound. Farrand, Williams & Co. Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich., and James Crosher, 83 Front St. N.Y. DR. H. SHARPSTEEN. Proprietor. Marshall Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment troit, Mich., and James Crosher, 83 Front St. N. Y DR. H. SHARFSTEEN, Proprietor, Marshall



Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

A Superfaints Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with
overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take
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Tonic will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE

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Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all Asthmatic sufferers to send their address and ret a trial
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Seld by druggists generally. Address
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\$6.25 for 39 cts. Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods (not recipes) that net \$6.25. This is an honest of-fer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. HENRY, Box 127, Buffalo, NY 10 act.



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BY A. S. PARTRIDGE OF FLUSHING.

[Paper read at the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Flint, Genesee Co.] To me is assigned the difficult though pleasant task of considering the culture of stone fruits in Genesee County. I accept this task, first, for the benefit that will accrue to me from a research of the classes and varieties of these fruits that form so important a branch of our horticultural interests in the State and county; and secondly that perchance I may create, or help develop a greater interest in the culture of the same. As I look over the county I behold in every part of it the industrious husbandman, who has swept away the wilderness and made the land fruitful by his industrious and intelligent my mite with the rest. I shall not spend I could obtain it in quantity I should use tillage of the soil. Not even will he allow the swamps and low lands to lie idle, for for market. We have the Tart Bough, with a herculean energy has he grasped the shovel and spade, and by their use caused an innumerable network of artery and vein tiling that saps these lands of the surplus moisture that destroys their fertility, and makes them the most fertile lands we have for our cereal crops. Scarcely is there any land in Genesee County that may not thus be redeemed.

Another thing is noticeable in many parts of the county, and that is that while the farms are yielding such abundant crops of grain, many of them are almost destitute of fruit trees of any description. Even the apple tree, which grows and bears well in any part of our county, is not allowed a place, and in some places where it is, no care is given it.

Not one of the narrow, sandy ribbed pine belts that reach into the northern tier of our towns need be destitute of an ample supply of fruits for home and market, for I have observed that on some of these lands where the yield of grain is meagre, these fruit trees thrive and bear tention to this. He said that was a trait well. Well would it be if every one in our county who owns land, be it much or little, would in some degree plant and cultivate the fruits.

One thing is very much needed, and that is more honest agents and reliable nurserymen to furnish good and reliable stock to plant, and that at a lower figure. Many, if they would join our society, would come into possession of the State Horticultural reports, and thus gain inforout of 239 varieties of apples, as listed by the report of 1878, make a judicious se-

tention. It has long been a question with some whether we can grow stone fruits in

The fruit buds are also well matured. and the texture and quality of the fruit is finer as a natural result, which enhances its keeping qualities.

In the selection of these fruits we should stand the highest for dessert, cooking and market use, and what we do not want for The soils have much to do with the rematerial heritage that God has given us. I regard nothing in the line of stone fruits outside of cherries, peaches, plums and prunes profitable to cultivate in this country. The amateur might try his hand at whatever he chooses.

Of the 63 varieties of cherries listed, but a very few are worthy of our culture. Ten is the highest standard as to quality and

market.	Propa-		Mar- ket.
Bgiarreau, or Yellow Spanis		COLES	240.00
L Y R	Eve.	10	9
Black Tartarian, a rapid grow	er		
and prolific, L D R	Eve.	9	9
Burr's Seedling, big tree, bea	rs		
profesely, LYR	A M	9	8
Danvers Late-very late, MY		9	10
Pontiac-fine late, L P R	A M	8	8
Governor Wood, very desirable	le.	-	-
7 37 10		•	0

The common red cherries are as follows: Keetis, or Eearly Richmond. M

Many of these are easily grown and I believe would pay most bountifully if we would plant a long row or two in road fence corners or across our fields, and thus an ample supply would be produced to regale the weary traveler and cheer the so much value to destroy the innumerable insects that destroy so much of the products of earth.

Of peaches I will name a few varieties, with a view to hardiness and profitableness: The Barnard, a large peach if not allowed to overbear; Crawford,, early and late; Coolidge's favorite, one of the best early peaches; Hill's Chili, a hardy tree, good bearer and profitable variety, for cling if desired; Large White, and Tippecanoe; Smock Free, one of the latest and most profitable market peach; Red Cheeked Melocotoon, parent of the Crawford, early and late; Richmond, a few days later than the early Crawford. We may have fine crops from seedlings. I have raised peaches from the first and second generation of seedlings of quality and bountiful yield, and that too, annual bearing, that it would be hard to beat with any of the named varieties. The trees are hardy and will renew themselves for a goodly number of years.

Plums may be grown in any part of this county and upon any of its soils. Among the varieties I consider the following the best. The highest standard for dessert, cooking and market is 10:

Green Gage, though the tree is a slow grower, stands best, dessert 10, cooking 8, market 6.
Bevey's Gage, tree a little better grower and quite as fine as the Green Gage, ranks, dessert 9, cooking 8, market 9 coultie as nine as the Green Gage, ranks, dessert 9, cooking 9, market 9.

Canada Egg, grows and bears well, and superior for market, ranks dessert 7, cooking 10, market 9.

Coe's Golden drop, a beautiful, excellent plum, ranks dessert 8, cooking 6, market 9.

The Imperial Gage, productive, excellent, shoots dark and vigorous, ranks dessert 9, cooking 9, market 9.

Lombard, tree vigorous, hardy productive, lead-

Lombard, tree vigorous, hardy productive, leading market variety ranks dessert 6, cooking 10, market 10

Washington, one of the largest and most beauti-ful, ranks dessert 8, cooking 10, market 7. Princess Yellow Egg, a fine market variety, ranks dessert 8, cooking 8, market 9, an old fav-orities, being hardy and productive. Smith Orleans also ranks well.

The swine and fowls should have the freedom of the plum orchard.

Prunes may be grown where the wild plum is found by grafting upon its stock. They will grow vigorously, and if allowed will soon die of over production.

CULTIVATION OF THE APPLE.

Five Best Varieties of Market Apples for Eastern Michigan.

BY C. T. ROSENKRANS.

[Paper read at the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Flint, Genesee County.] In accepting your invitation it is with a conviction of my inability to do this subject, assigned to me, justice, but being a member of this society, I will throw in any time suggesting any early varieties the Red Astrachan, and Fameuse (or Snow), and many other varieties that I might mention, but the Southern States can raise early apples and put them on the market so much earlier than we can that we fail to compete with them. I would not advise setting any more early fruit than enough for home consumption. My first choice of winter fruit is Canada

Red, which, I think, is the old Nonesuch of Massachusetts, or Steele's Red Winter. Its size is medium; color, red, and it is crisp, sub-acid, tender, and when fully this variety I ever saw was owned by Mr. W. Tafft, of Wayne County, near Plywhen they had been set out two years, he cut them off just below the top and grafted them. When I was there the grafts had made a very fine growth of wood and hung very full of nice fruit. I noticed that one side of the top had more fruit on than the other, and I called Mr. Tafft's atof the tree, and that the next year the side that had the smallest amount on would bear full. I have a small orchard of 120 trees of this variety that were root grafted; they were very small, poor trees when I set them, but they have made a ten years, and a great many of them will measure five or six inches through. If they will keep till June.

mation that would be almost invaluable to The Baldwin, which orginated in the them. How can an inexperienced man, State of Massachusetts, is large, roundish, deep bright red, juicy, good flavor; tree vigorous, upright grower and very productive. This variety has been generally condemned on account of its failing to stand our cold winters, but it has always stood the winters, except that of 1875. I our county or not. Lying as we do in the think if it was grafted in some hardy stock central northeastern portion of the State, we should be able to grow a hardier tree. with our timber well cleared away, our This variety should not be grown too fast; fruit trees mature their annual growth never cultivated more than two years; much earlier in the season than they used then seed to grass, then mow two years. leaving the aftermath on the ground A great deal depends on the pruning of this variety to make it hardy; if the tree is a large thrifty one when it is set, and the center limb in the top is taken out when the tree comes into bearing, the center select of the classes those varieties that will begin to rot, then the limbs begin to drop, and soon your tree is gone.

The Northern Spy originated in the our own use sell. We should keep well in State of New York. It is large, roundish, view the hardiness and productiveness of slightly conical, somewhat ribbed, striped, the tree as well as the time of its fruitage. with the side nearly covered with red; it s mild, sub-acid, rich and of delicious sults. Then the locality, be it fruit or flavor, being one of the best' dessert ornamental trees that we plant, shows apples. My experience with this variety this season of the year sent to London how well we appreciate this, the best is that it is a very tardy and uneven bearer, and the fruit rots very badly on the tree. When young the tree is a good grower and very hardy. I am not in favor of pruning apple trees with any inknife, but this tree might be an exception, the top growing very compact.

The Rhode Island Greening is generally called the chief of cooking apples, and it also stands high for dessert or market, but the skin is rather tender for shipping, showing bruises badly. Two years ago I met a dealer in Milwaukee who wanted tree is a thrifty grower and very hardy; limbs are inclined to grow to the ground. The outside limbs should be trimmed off. Avoid setting crotched top trees of this variety. It has generally proved productive, but has not proven so with me. With good care it will keep till March.

The Golden Russet is one of the finest varieties grown in this part of Michigan. The tree is hardy, a thrifty grower, and a good bearer. The fruit is medium size, dull russet with a large tinge of red on the beautiful songsters of Heaven that are of exposed side, flesh rich and highly flavorthem up in paper as you usually see oranges, and pack them in a tight barrel. Put them in the cellar until ready to use, and you will have some Michigan oranges.

Strawberry Culture.

Parker Earle, the "strawberry king," writes to Green's Fruit Grower concerning his ideas on culture:

"It is not absolutely necessary to mulch strawberries for winter, but I think it is essential to the crop in the gathering season. Unmulched berrieshwill be more or less dirty, and cleanliness of berries is important. A good mulch also helps in a drought. My plan of mulching is not to cover the plants, but the paths and all other vacant ground. It will lap on to the rows somewhat. This plan prevents quent lifting of the plants, and there is no uncovering to be done in the spring. Where the winters are more severe the complete covering of the plants may be necessary. We cannot wholly prevent weeds, wheat and 'cheat' from growing in straw mulch, but much of the seed can be shaken out by pitching the straw first

on when hauling from the stack. "I plant rows 31 feet apart if for matted rows. The distance apart in rows depends upon the variety. The free-grow-

upon a platform of rails, then on the wag-

kinds. If plants could be secured about six inches apart over a row 18 or 20 inches wide, it would be an ideal row. But that delicate fruit, neither longer or stouter would involve an intricate and laborious system of runner cutting, far surpassing delicious and prized of all the varieties of in cost ordinary hill culture. I do not the plantain. El platino guineo, called think it would pay to thin out the thickly by us the banana, is probably more in dematted rows in early spring, as, if plants mand than any other kind. It is subdiare to have space, they need it as much in growing as freezing.

"As to cultivation in the spring, I am roots are growing nearly all winter. Why mutilate and disturb them in the spring? The final act of culture is the putting on of the mulch in autumn, except to cut out trespassing weeds with knives in spring. I do not subsoil, but plow about ten inches deep. The subsoil is quite penetrable by roots. The best mulch I have found is sorghum fibre, bagasse. If no other. In cultivating the strawberry I use common five-tooth cultivators made with light teeth, hoes and a runner-cutter. which is simply two rolling cutters attach ed to an axle two feet in length, with a suitable draft beam. This is to be run as often as the runners begin to reach freely into the middles. As to fertilizers, I use wood ashes as 'far as practicable, and have also found castor bean pomace use ful on worn clay lands. Of the latter one thousand pounds per acre is a good dressing. I cannot speak definitely of the value of phosphates, although fothers have used them with good effect. I have matured, delicious. The best orchard of not found a remedy for white grubs when they are in the ground. Salt, so often rechanical killing is too slow. Don't use land recently in grass, vet you can never be sure you won't find grubs. The crown borer is doing more harm in Southern Illi-

nois than the grub."

Packing Flowers. are called upon to forward both flowers i rival, and also come quicker into profitable and plants by rail. On two or three bearing." occasions recently we have seen Camellia blooms that had been sent to London from the country. The stems had been fastened very good growth. They have been set with great care, and not without much danger to the flowers, to the bottom and sides of the box and the inside of the lid. this variety is properly picked and packed When the flowers reached their destination scarcely one was entire; the majority had lost their petals-the concussion caused by the journey proved too much for the blossoms. This is but one of several methods illustrative of "How not to do it." On the other hand, Camellias and choice flowers of a fragile character have come long distances as fresh as when gathered, by wrapping a little of the softest tissuepaper about them and packing them in shallow boxes in cotton-wool. The boxes used for the transmission of flowers should be shallow and strong, the sides should be protected by cotton-wool, and the flowers placed in one, and certainly not more than two layers. Flowers with thin, fragile, and soft petals and segments, such as Dipladenias, Allamandas, etc., should be packed in single layers only and with the greatest care. Camellias, Gardenias, Stephanotis, Eucharis, Roses, and flowers of stouter build, together with many Orchids, may, if carefully packed, be laid close together, provided they are laid loose enough not to chafe against each other from jolting and other causes. Lilies of the Valley, Roses Violets, and other choice flowers are at from the south of France, and, because carefully and properly packed, reach the how to pack them so that they can be sent | quickly as it killed the pear. strument much larger than a pruning a long distance without injury. Gardeners who are employed in a nursery while in want of a situation frequently enjoy the advantage of being in the packing-shed, and here they acquire knowledge that is life. It is not every gardener who understands the art of packing a plant properly by placing against it a stake of prope one thousand barrels of apples and want- height, which should always be two or ed them all Rhode Island Greenings. The three inches above the topmost part of the branches when secured in an erect position. The shoots need to be handled with care, and tied so that they do not snap; the soil in the pot should be covered with soft moss, tied down carefully and secured out of a stove temperature or warm green house, it should be carefully wrapped in cotton-wool and then papered. Prepared per with soft moss, or stood upright in the weather be too severe. Some time ed, and will keep till June. If you want since it fell to the lot of a gardener to send some very fine apples for dessert in the to London a valuable lot of large sized spring select a barrel of this variety, roll plants of Lady's Slipper; but so indiffer-

to the pot by means of ties. If a plant in this way it can be laid down in a hammatted basket, and sent in safety, unless ently were they packed in wooden cases, that much damage was done, the pots were broken, and the flowers torn from the plants. Whether placed in wooden cases, or in matted baskets, the plants must be made secure if they are to travel in safety. Most gardeners and others who grow plants receive a good lesson in packing when a package comes in from a nurseryexpert packers should be imitated by them.

Bananas and Plantains.

A pound of bananas contains more nu-

-Gardeners' Chronicle.

triment than three pounds of meat or it is in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheaten bread. Although frequent freezing, thawing and conse- it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as 33 acres of wheat or over 100 acres of potatoes. The banana, then, is the bread of millions who could not subsist without it. In Brazil it is the principal food of the laboring classes, while it is no less prized in the Island of Cuba. Indeed, in the latter country the sugar-planters grow orchards of it expressly for the consumption of their slaves. Every day each hand ing kinds may be three feet apart with receives his ration of salt fish or dried beef, safety. If runners are be to cut, one foot as the case may be, and four bananas and

apart would be right. I would rather not two plantains. The banana-it should be The winter is the time to accomplish this feat, have rows thickly matted, but it is difficult called plantain, for until lately there was as then the sap is stagnant, and the earth should be allowed to freeze about the roots of several varieties, all of which are used for food. The platino muzanito is a small, than a lady's forefinger, It is the most

of which are the yellow and purple bananas we see for sale in our market; but the utterly averse to it. In our climate the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the tropics that it is seldom eaten by them. El platino grande-kuown to us as simply the plantain-is also subdivided soap and kerosene oil, in three gallons of wa into varieties which are known by their savor and their size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the Isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from 18 to 22 inches. They are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or reasted, or are prepared as preserves .- Indianapolis Stock Re

vided into different varieties, the principal

Selecting Orchard Trees, The Practical Farmer advises intending

view.

purchasers as follows: "Nurserymen know what purchasers will not believe, that short, stocky trees are better for an orchard, more likely to live, come quicker into bearing than tall slender trees, whether apple, peach, pear, plum or cherry. The reason is simply this; tall trees in the nursery rows for some reason

get the start, overtop and overshadow those that started later, the sap of the tree consequently pushes its growth upward and into foliage while the roots are long, slencommended, has not the slightest effect derand few, consequently it does not bear mouth. He set out the natural fruit, and unless it may increase their appetite. Me- transplanting as well or do as well after being transplanted, as was expected from its fine appearance in the row. Stocky trees on the contrary, being overshadowed make a shorter growth, with branches and foliage nearer the ground, with numerous short roots that do not waste their substance in bleeding or by absorption from The art of doing this successfully is one the soil, that cause the tree to start off in that requires to be mastered by many who a rapid growth and outstrip its slender

The Citron. Many localities in Florida are adapted to the growth of this fruit, of which there are several varieties. In commerce it is chiefly known as a dry sugared preserve. This tree has a remote resemblance to the orange, though less majestic and graceful; its branches are stiff and thick and its leaves are very odoriferous. It bears fruit almost continuously, which grows to an enormous size, weighing from two to six and seven pounds. The citron tree is supposed to have had its origin in Media, and the fruit was known among the Medes and Persians as the Median apple. The juice of this apple was valued for its medicinal properties, being used as an antidote to poison, also as a cure for asthma and as a corrective of malodorous breath. Its leaves were used as a protection from moths in clothing. It is reported that in the tomb of King Numa, books of papyrus, which had been entombed 535 years, were found uninjured, and it was thought they owed their preservation to the virtue of the citron. This tree is considered one of the first known and is full of historic interest .- The South.

Horticultural Notes.

market than any other variety.

MANY so-called cases of pear blight are due to other causes than blight. Quite often trees are said to be blighted from too much manure metropolis in excellent condition. In the when, in fact, the heavy doses of manure case of plants, few gardeners understand water would have killed an oak or butternut as

Wedge shaped fruit houses, to be managed without artificial heat, are being built in London, according to The Garden. They run north and south, are about 25 feet long, seven feet wide at the bottom, and slope to three feet at very often of great value to them in after the roof. It is claimed for them that in this shape the rays of the sun glance off, so that there is no burning.

A FRENCH chemist claims to have discovered a method of overcoming the danger threaten ing vineyards from the ravages of the phylloxera. His process is to inoculate the vine with the phenol poison. The phylloxera de not attack plants thus treated, and are extirpated for want of food. The vines are in n

way injured by the inoculation process. A FRUIT-GROWER in the Ohio Farmer, says 'The beginner must first try on a compara tively small scale. This will apply particularly to berries. Of tree fruits it takes a longer time to ascertain the value of any particular kind. I would therefore advise a beginner to make his choice principally from such as are known to do well in his neighborhood, and not plant too many varieties."

E. W. Wood, a Massachusetts orchardist furnishes interesting facts about changing the bearing year of apples. In 1874 he grafted two small trees with Hubbardston Nonsuch, and in 1878 his boys picked off the blossoms. In 1879 the blossoms were allowed to remain; in 1880, the even year, they gave five bushels of apple each, while the tree from which the grafts were taken did not show a blossom. Mr. Wilde quoted the report of the American Pomologic cal Society, where an enthusiastic orchardist man; so that the methods adopted by these at an expense of \$60, sheared all the blossom from his trees in 1880, and as a result harvested 600 barrels of apples in 1881, which sold at the orchard for \$2,100, or for 3.50 a barrel.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmers' Home Journal, writing from Johnsonville, S. C., in cidentally mentions a curious instance of the many pounds of potatoes, while as a food influence of animals in controlling or prevent ing forest growth. It appears that the fondness of hogs for the juicy roots of young pines leads them to seek them assiduously, so tha where hogs are allowed to roam in that region one can hardly find a young long-leafed pine to a thousand acres of pine forest. There being no young trees to take the place of the old ones used up by the lumbermen and turpentine gatherers, that species of pine timber is rapidly being exterminated.

THE Ilion, N. Y., Citizen says: "It has no been generally known for years that the trans planting of trees need not be confined to small ones, but even full grown trees may be safely moved providing it is properly done. This fact in nature has been put to use by Charles Harter, who has just had set in front of his residence three magnificent elms about fifty feet high and eight to ten inches in diameter

the trees before re-setting them, as thus the roots are protected from damage, and in the spring when the old elms wake up they will hardly notice the change, except from the new associations they have formed."

A WRITER in the Husbandman says: "The past season we tested many of the so-called remedies for the cabbage-worm, among which were hot water, black pepper, saltpeter, and some others. The three named proved quite unsatisfactory; the pepper and saltpeter produced no effect on the worms. The hot water destroyed part of them but it also injured the plants. The most satisfactory application we tested was a mixture of one pound each of hard ter, applied with a watering-pot. It is important to make application of any remedy frequently or it will not prove entirely effectual Young worms are hatched daily, and the older ones are often so protected by the leaves that it is impossible to reach them with one appli cation."

*Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mall in the form of pills, or lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for "Guide to Health and Nerve Strain."

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are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with various devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing class. The Bad and Worthless Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



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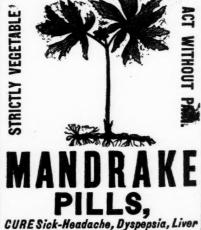
Is a Posttive Cure so common to our best female population, A Medicine for Woman. I Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman. The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Bawn of History

It revives the droop ions, gives elast firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh oses of life's spring and early summer time Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, fiatulency, destroys all cravin for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomacl That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it. Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of losenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

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NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a centery, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists. KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE -LIVER-The specific action on this most organ, enabling it to throw off tor-inaction, stimulating the healthy s the Bile, and by keeping the bow condition, effecting its regular disch Malaria. If you are sufferin are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidingy-Wort will surely relieve and quickly ours. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. 4: SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

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State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria and producing interests of Michigan.

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P. B. BROMFIELD, *9 Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Halstead, of Holly, Oakland County, is an authorized subscription agent of the FARMER, and any orders given him will have prompt attention. Mr. Halstead will be found perfectly reliable, and any courtesies shown him will be appre ciated by the publishers of the FARMER.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 94,904 bu., while the shipments were 116,353 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 6 was 21,315, 550 bu. against 17,530,421 bu. at the cor responding date in 1881. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 256,513 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 1.441.899 bu., against 1,264,987 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 9,-580,271 bu, against 6,526,581 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 568,374 bu, against 587,140 last week, and stocks. Exporters are doing but little at 685,854 bu. at the corresponding date in

The market during the week has been well sustained, and there is a perceptibly stronger tone observable in all the leading markets. Business, however, is so light, and operators so unwilling to take the chances of future developments, that trading is very slow. Upon the basis of \$1 for No. 1 white the market seems to them an infernal humbug the succeeding hang, an advance above or a decline below year. Such is hop-growing, and we expect that figure never continuing long.

closing prices of wheat from December 15th to January 15th:

No. 1 No. 2 white. 99% 98% 98% 98 98 98 96% 96% 97 97¼ 96¾ 97 96¾ 821/4 821/4 82 82 82 821/4 Jan. 721/4 723/4 731/4 851/2 98½ 99 1 00 1 00½ 97¾ 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00⅓ 1 00% 1 01 1 01 1 01

Rejected 711c. Futures are nearly neglected, but generally range higher than a week ago On Saturday only 65,000 bushels were sold. For the week the total transactions were 341 cars spot and 432 bu futures.

Thursday Friday ... Saturday . Monday .. Yesterday the market was quiet and steady, with spot in better demand at a shade higher range of values.

May futures have declined somewhat, the latest quotations being \$1 061 against

\$1 07 a week ago.

The foreign demand is increasing in activity, and the English and Continental For good bright samples of full weight shortage. The Cincinnati Price Current, markets are firmer and more active. Michigan white wheat has advanced 1d. ing \$2 per cental, but the low grades, per cental in the Liverpool market during the week, and other grades considerably more, with a firm tone to the trade. The receipts at English ports have been lighter, and the demand for the continent more active. This has undoubtedly been induced by the great damage to winter wheat caused by the floods. If the damage is as | bu was offered on Saturday for No. 2 westsceat as now reported, it will have an im- ern. The New York market is also dull artant bearing on the wheat market this at quotations of a week ago.

The following table gives the prices rul ing at Liverpool on Saturday, as compared with those of one week previous:



COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 4,364 bu., and the shipments were 4,320 bu. The visible supply in the country on Jan. 6 amounted to 9,229,144 bu. against 16,426,381 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 2,708,868 bu, against 5,095,631 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 125,007 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 12,547 bu., against 13.512 bu last week, and 19.740 at the corresponding date in 1881. Corn has been quiet, but holders remain firm and rates have been advanced to 554c per bu, for No. 2 spot. There is a feeling among dealers that these figures are not legiti mate, and consequently are not to be relied

There is, however a great mal value. deal to be said on the other side, and the that 75c per bu will be reached. The Chi-'bulls" insist that the advance is not only legitimate but likely to continue. It and quotations there are 65@73c per bu by is difficult to get corn that will grade No. the carload on track. In New York the 2 in the Chicago market, owing to the poor market is steadier, and quotations are condition of much of the Western crop, and if there is a "corner" this state of and western, generally Early Rose, and affairs will be relied upon to enable those \$2 75 per bbl for eastern grown. at the bottom of it to carry it through successfully. Michigan corn this season is of much better quality than Western, and we may see large shipments of it made to Chicago if it becomes an object to do so. In Chicago on Saturday the market was excited and higher, with cash No. 2 selling at 621c per bu., and January delivery at same figures. February delivery closed at 55 tc, and March at 54 tc. There was a very lively time among the corn men, and the "bears" are badly scared. The foreign demand is more active, and on Saturday new Western mixed in the Liverpool market closed steady at 6s 51d, and old mixed at 7s per cental.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 16,947 bu, and the ship ments were 30,139 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 6 was 4,425,588 bu. against 2,628,193 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. Stocks in this city on Saturday only amounted to 17,928 bu., against 17,131 bu. the previous week, and 17,907 bu. at the same date last year. The market is quiet but steady on the basis of 41c per bu for No. 2 white, and 381@39c per bu for No. 2 mixed. At these prices the market is well sustained. In Chicago the market has been steady all the week at a shade higher prices. No. 2 are quoted there at 36c per bu for spot, January delivery at 36c, February at 36tc, and March at 364c. The New York market is quiet and steady, prices being about the same as a week ago.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The stronger feeling noticed in hops last week continues, and although prices are nominally unchanged, a good many are being bought in the New York hop districts at better rates than could have been secured ten days ago. The Waterville Times reports a number of sales at \$1 \$ lb in that market, and says some parties have refused to accept that price for their hops. Another point noted is that many of the purchasers are brewers, who are now getting to a point where they must replenish the moment, but if not a pound more were shipped out of the country, the supply left for our brewers. yeast makers extract manufacturers, etc., would be very light. The preparations being made by farmers to grow hops next year in New York, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California, show that dear hops will only be a memory next year, and the business of growing the usual number will get their fingers The following table exhibits the daily burned at the business the coming two or three years. Away out in Oregon hops have sold up to 95c, and holders now ask from \$1@1 10 P b. In New York City the market is quiet at prices noted last week. The Commercial Bulletin says:

Late mail accounts state that the major ity of English brewers have supply enough to last them through their winter brewings, and from the information at hand it seems safe to venture the opinion that the stuation is very similar in the United States. There is, in consequence, but little bidding on the part of dealers or shippers, and very few offers made of over 95c cash for choice goods by either interest. Stocks here are light, however, and held on the basis of upwards of \$1 cash for choice,

and 90c and over for second qualities. Quotations in that market on Saturday

vere as follows:		
Y. State, crop of 1882, choice	1 05@1	10
do crop of 1882, mediu	ms 95@1	05
do crop of 1882, low gra	ades 90@95	,
do crop of 1881, good to	prime 95@1	05
do old olds	80@85	
lastern, crop of 1882, fair to ch	oice1 00@1	05
Visconsin, crop of 1882, fair to	choice none.	
acific coast, crop of 1882, fair to	choice 95@1	05
The English and conti-	nontal marks	+0

are firm and unchanged.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 14.870 bu., and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on January 6, was 3,004,030 bu. against 3,000,144 bu. the previous week, and 2,218,535 bu. the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the visible supply during the week of 36,113 bu. The stocks held in this city on Saturday last amounted to 19,031 bu... 29,961 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. there is an improved demand, buyers offerwhich include the greater bulk of the receipts, are dull and neglected. For such

samples there is a wide range of prices, running from \$1 20@1 60 per cental, according to quality. In Chicago the market is quoted lower than a week ago, with a light demand. Not more than 80c per

SEEDS AND POTATOES.

Clover seed is experiencing a "boom and another sharp advance is noted. The advance is not confined to our own market, but is general at all the leading points On Saturday buyers increased their bids to \$7 90 per bu, but sellers asked \$8, and they will probably get that figure the coming week. The crop seems to have been an unusually short one, and holders are looking for still higher prices. Our opinion is that \$8 per bu is an unusually high price, and no one will lose anything by selling when they can get that, although it certainly looks as if they might get a little more by holding on longer. The first sales made this season were at \$5 per bu, so that the advance is an unusual one In Chicago prime seed sold on Saturday at \$6 80 for prime, with a good demand and firm market. In New York prices have also advanced, and are now quoted at 121 @121c P to for prime, and 13@131c P to

for fancy-1@11c & the more than a weel stronger, although quotations are as yet unchanged. Carloads are held firmly at 65c per bu, and demands at those figures on. It is asserted that a "corner" is being run in Chicago which is forcing January and February corn up beyond its nor-crease there will probably be an upward line.

cago market has advanced the past week \$2 50@2 75 per bbl for Western New York

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter is very dull in this market, and it is difficult to realize more than 24@25c It for the best lots now coming forward, while sellers have to accept very low rates for the poorer grades. There is a great deal of the "bogus" article being worked off in this market under the guise of medium quality butter. Other markets are 10 cents. also in an unsatisfactory condition, with the tendency altogether toward lower prices. In Chicago there is a quiet market, with prices at a lower range than week ago. On Saturday it was very difficult to secure outside figure for the choices qualities. Quotations there are as follows Fancy creamery, 38@40c; fair to choice do, 34@37c; choice dairy, 31@33c; fair to good do, 26@30c; common grades 21@23c. In New York there has also been a decline. and the market shows a lack of steadiness. The demand from all sources appears to be very light, prices being yet above views of exporters. Quotations on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 40c; choice do, 37@38c; fair to good do, 30@34c; ordinary do, 25@29c; fancy tubs and pails, 34c; choice do, 30@33c; good do, 28@29c, and fair do, 25@27c per lb. The Commercial Bulletin says of the market: "Receipts have been liberal for a month

or more past, the trade exceedingly slow, and consequently we have a very large accumulation in store, while receivers are daily becoming more anxious as to what is to become of it. Other markets are full and the only hope for relief appears to be from exporters, but their bids as yet are considerably below what holders care to accept. This class of buyers could prob ably use a liberal quantity of good sound State dairy butter at about 20@22c, such as is held at say 25@26c, and unless some-thing turns up before long it is probable prices will have to be named attractive enough to command their attention. The arrivals of creamery continue to show loss of quality, and very little even of the finest s salable above 40c, while average lots of western that a short time ago rated up close to fine are now offering at about 35c, and some really good quality is obtainable at 80@32c. Western imitation creamery dairy, factory and rolls, are all plenty, dull and weak.

Quotations for Western in tha	t m	arke
are as follows:		
Western imitation creamery	22	@32
Western dairy, choice	25	@27
Western dairy, good to prime	20	@24
Western dairy, ordinary to fair	17	@19
Western factory, June choice	161/2	@17
Western factory, choice current makes.	20	@23
Western factory, fair to good	16	@19
Western factory, ordinary	15	@151
Western rolls	20	@23
There is a firm feeling in th	e c	hees

trade, and with limited supplies prices are well maintained at the range noted a week ago, namely 16c for the choicest full cream State, and 15c for second quality. In Chicago there is a light supply of stock, and the market is firm at, the same range of values as a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 134@ 14c: full cream flats, 14@141c; flats slightly skimmed. 9@10c; common to fair skims. 6@7c; Young America, 14@141c per tb. Tne New York market remains steady on the basis of the late advance, and the trade appears to be in a satisfactory condition with choice stock held firmly. Quota tions in that market are as follows: Fancy white, State factory, 14c; choice, 131@131c; prime, 121@131c; medium do, 10 @104c; choice Ohio flats, 131@131c; fine do, 121@13c; fair to good do, 10@12c. The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted steady at 66s 6d, per cwt., the same figures as reported a week ago.

THE PORK TRADE.

Dressed hogs are coming in slowly, and prices range from \$7 25 to \$7 35 P cwt. for good average hogs. Live hogs are more active, and have sold up to last week' prices and in some instances at an advance The Chicago market is also quoted firme at a slight advance overlast week's quota tions for both live and dressed. Dressed are quoted in that market at \$7 25@7 50 \$ cwt. Barreled pork and lard are also re ported higher, and the tendency seems to favor better prices. The higher price of corn is undoubtedly strengthening the market, aided by the absolute certainty that the hog crop is a short one. This is a against 23,751 bu. the previous week, and fact now admitted by all authorities, and the only question is the amount of the which early in the season insisted that the big corn crop must make a large hog crop says in its last issue that the aggregat packing at all points from November 1st to January 10th aggregates 4,050,041, agains 4,219,939 during the same period last year and remarks:

"In order that the reader may stand the significance of exhibits in a com parative way, we will say that last year's total of 5,747,000 hogs packed in the west was the smallest winter packing since 1876-77, when the total was 5,101,000; fol lowed by 6.505.000 in 1877-78, 7.480,000 in 6,950,000 in 1879-80, and 6,919,000 in 1880-81. The largest summer season packing was in 1880, when 5,323,000 was reached, falling off to 4,803,000 in 1881 and 3,225,000 in 1882. The present winter season began with light stocks of product in the country, the aggregate being equivalent to the product of about 400,000 hogs less than a year before. The foreign ex port of product since November 1 habeen 153,000,000 lb., against 183,000,000 year ago, or a falling off of 30,000,000 lb or the product of about 170,000 hogs. It is fair to say however, in this connection that stocks abroad are small, and that the indi cations are that the 1st of March will show little or no deficiency in the exports compared with a year ago. The winter supply of hog product now seems likely to closely

approach that of last winter.' There is every reason, therefore, fo owners of hogs to expect better prices to rule in the near future. In fact it has re quired very strenuous exertions on the part of packers to prevent hogs from ad vancing before this. The average weight of the hogs marketed in the most of the States has been about eight ib. below that of a year ago.

The Chicago and Alton railroad has been busily engaged the past few days in weeding out its passenger conductors. It is claimed that they have been giving the company about one-third of the cash fares collected, and that the deficit from this cause is \$50,000 a year. The railroad managers think they are quite able to do all the stealing necessary on their lines.

CENTS.

We have always claimed that the FARM En contained the most reliable market reports of any of the papers published in the city, and that those selling produce or live stock could not afford to do without it. This fact is made more apparent each week, as we read in the other so-called leading weekly publications of Detroit what purports to be a reliable report of the live stock market. Last week the following appeared in these publications in their introduction to the markets.

"The cattle market to-day was firm and the demand fairly active. Prices about the same as last week's on all grades. "Hogs were active and the offerings were of better quality. Prices advanced

"Sheep were firm and active, and prices were 15@20 cents higher." In this report so far as the cattle were concerned, it was correct, excepting as to the market being fairly active, the fact being that the supply changed hands in a couple of hours, and was not anywhere near enough to meet the demand. We may have the wrong idea of what constitutes an active market. In the report on sheep, the advance is put at 15@20 cents while the FARMER made it 25@30 cents. and if anything we had it too low. The

and did not have it too high. The reports for the present week are if anything, more unfavorable to the seller.

same can be said of hogs. The advance

was put at 10 cents, while we got it 20 cents

"The cattle market to-day, (Saturday last), was fairly active. Prices declined 10 cents on all grades."

Now we do not know where this information came from, but it was certainly not from buyers of butchering cattle, for that crisp and bracing as the party walked grade sold up to fully last week's quotation down to the ferry landing, where arrange-The market for heavy steers and oxen was ments had been made for their reception. rather dull, but even on these there was The river was covered with ice, which no decline in prices.

"Hogs were firm and active, with prices bout the same as last week.

This is correct; whether intentionally or not we are not prepared to say.

"Sheep continue active with no change in prices, ranging from \$4@4 50.

This report will prove very pleasing to the drovers who had sheep in last week, and are buying in the country this week; but it is rather hard on those who bought them at long prices. On Saturday there was an advance of a good strong 25 cents per hundred, and a fair average of prices would be from \$4 70@5 35, as will be seen by our reports. The class of sheep selling under our lowest quotation was of very poor quality, and could hardly be classed as anything but culls. These are only the instances of two weeks that we have cited, but the same comparisons could have been made nearly every week for the past two years. The difference in the quotations in sheep this week to a person who has 50 to 100 to sell, would pay for the FARMER for the next fifteen or twenty years, and besides insure him a correct market report each week. Can any farmer in our State afford to do without such information?

Stock Notes.

WM McGuigan of this city, has sold to Frank Filer of Ludington, the chestnut gelding Wade Hampton, formerly owned by Ald. Tom Manning.

MR. JACKSON BURROWS of Troy, Oakland

County, has sold to Mr. R. Barber of Hastings, this State, a fine Devon bull calf, which leaves him only one more bull calf that he will part with. WM. KELSEY, of this city, has sold to

Frank St. Aubin, also of Detroit, the chestnut gelding Dan Donaldson, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Pilot Jr. Dan Donaldson is 12 years old, and has a record of 2:244 MESSRS. F. L. NOBLE & Co., of Grand

Rapid, have purchased from Mr. W. W. Goddard of Harrodsburg, Ky., the bay trotting mare Betty Boyce, foaled in 1868. by Corbeau, dam Tom Hal. She is in foal to Happy Medium.

Messrs Parsons & Baldwin of Watervliet, this State, report the following sales of Shorthorns from their herd:

To Geo. W. Judson, Schoolcraft, the bull Cambria's Duke of Airdrie 31926, a very fine animal, weighing 2,000 lbs. in ordinary young bull Young Airdrie, sired by Cambria's Duke of Airdrie 31926.

MR. LEVI ARNOLD, of Plainwell, Allegan County, has recently purchased the follow

ing Jersey cattle: From Hoover & Co., of Ohio, the bull

Harry Rex 7276.
From W. T. Moore the cow Atlanta 402. From O. B. Hadwen the cow Drina W

From Dve & Stillwell the cow Bessie From H. Buck the cow Etta Dew Drop

MR. WILL E. BOYDEN of Delhi Mills, re ports the following sales of stock from his herd of Shorthorns:

To Cody & Clements, Ann Arbor, earling bull sired by 21st Duke of Hills dale 21810, out of Julia Belle by Splendor 18363, tracing back to imp. Victoria by Swiss Boy (12164).

He also reports the sales of 12 ewe tegs to Phelps Bros. of Dexter, sired by Moore's 302, 320, Star Bismark and one by Banker Jr. This will give the purchasers a fine start on which to build up a good flock of

MR. WILLIAM BALL of Hamburg, Living ston County, Mich., has sold to E. W. Hardy, of Oceola, Livingston county Mich., a young bull by Lord Barrington 2nd 30115 out of Kate Napier 2nd by Treble Mazurka 25045. Kate Napier was by Imp. Robert Napier 8978, Adeline by Duke Ameleck 6616, tracing to Imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet (155). Also to W H. Fisk of Johnstown, Barry County, Mich. Vanquish Airdrie 2nd by Imp. Duke of Kirklevington 26276, out of Oxford Van. quish 7th by 4th Fadham Duke of Oxford 21554. Oxford Vanquish 5th by Oxford Beau 2nd (32012) imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th by Baron Oxford 2nd 23375, etc.

MR. JOHN LESSITER, of Jersey, Oakland

movement, and if it begins it is probable A MATTER OF DOLLARS AND Sol. White of Windsor, Ontario: Princess | country, and until now has always been of Elmwood, a pure Princess, got by \$1.50 a year, but its great circulation Gandy Duke 14301, out of Princessa 2nd, by Airdrie Duke 5306, g. d. Princessa by to \$1.00. To those who want a paper Hotspur (31393) and tracing back to oftener the Tri-weekly or Daily will meet Princess by Favorite. The yearling heifer Annie Buckingham, got by 6th Duke of Vinewood 32444 out of Aggie Buckingham, by Lord Irwin (29123) by Airy Buck ingham 26867 and tracing back to Produce by Hunt's Sun of Northern Light (1280). This animal belongs to the Cruikshank family. Liberator, a very promising bull calf, got by 6th Duke of Vinewood 32444, out of Princess 2nd by Liberator 5513 of the Canadian Herd Book, and tracing back 1883. All are invited. to Beatty by Rockingham (560).

THE STOCK FARM OF HIRAM WALKER & SONS.

Visit of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

On Friday morning last, in response to an invitation from the proprietors, a number of the members of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural So ciety, started at 9 o'clock for Walkerville some three miles up the river on the Cana dian side. The delegation of visitors was as follows: President Henry C. Fralick, Messrs. W. H. Cobb, A. O. Hyde, Wm. Ball, F. V. Smith, Wm. Chamberlain, I. H. Butterfield, Jr., John Lessiter, A. O. Howard, Philo Parsons, H. O. Hanford, A. F. Wood, and Wm. Reid, all members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Morrison and Snow, delegates from the Kala mazoo County Agricultural Society, Mr. Anderson, of Midland City, and a representative of the Michigan Farmer. It was a very sharp morning, but the air was formed as fast as the ferry boat broke it. On the Canadian side teams were in waiting for the party, and under the guidance of Mr. Charles Swann, manager of the Walker farm, they started for that place. The drive occupied about half an hour, but it was quite long enough, judging from the way our ears and nose felt upon arriving at the farm. Here the party was met by Mr. Edward Walker, the head of the firm during his father's absence. The party then started on a tour of inspection, taking the stables and barns first, and the horses, cattle and hogs afterwards. We have before described the buildings on this farm, which are good substantial structures, and intended for use. They were in good shape, showing excellent management. The stock, with the exception of the stallions and a few brood mares, were all in the yards. When the breeding stable was reached, some of the horse stock was taken ont, and exhibited. The Percheron stallions Marquis, Victor Hugo, and Romulus were among these, and the latter was highly complimented. The Hambletonian stallion H. G. by Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was led out, and then his half brother, and both were much admired for their symmetrical forms and graceful action. A two-year-old gelding by the thoroughbred horse Gen. Custer, was also led out, and greatly delighted some of the horsemen present. The full-blood Percheron mares, of which there are three on the farm, were next looked at, and in the large yard, surrounded on three sides by buildings, were to be seen this season's crop of colts, somewhat shaggy in their winter coats, but looking as hardy

as buffaloes. They were mostly halfblood Percherons, the balance the Hambletonian stallion H. G. another vard were the vearling colts, just taken up from the wood lots where they had been running. There will be some fine farm teams among them when they attain their growth. In a field in rear of the stable were the

dairy cows, all Shorthorns or high grades, with three or four very nice heifers among hem. As noted some time ago, Mr. Swann has purchased a very fine bull to replace the old one. He is a red in color, with ome white. The cattle were all in splendid order, looking well and thrifty.

Next came the hogs, of which Mr. Swann always keeps a goodly number. The Berkshire is his favorite, and he showed a very fine lot of young breeding sows. These were running at large. In the pens were some 40 head being fattened. and it would be difficult to find a hand somer lot. Recently Mr. Swann purchas ed some Suffolks, two of them imported from England, where they had been prize winners at various exhibitions. They have such small faces, and their neck and shoulders are so large that in eating corn from the ground they appeared to be standing on their heads.

By this time the party had become rather colder than was comfortable, and at Mr. Swann's suggestion they made a start for the house to get warmed up. Here Mrs. Swann set out a lunch, and in sitting around the stoves the party soon forgot the cold outside. When well warmed up, (inside as well as out) the teams were got out, and the party started for Windsor, stopping on the way to see how the cattle being fed at the distillery were doing. At Windsor the party sat down to a good dinner at the Crawford House, which had been ordered by Mr. Ed. Walker. Mr. Swann then accompanied the party on board the ferry, and extended an invitation to them individually to visit the farm again when the crops were on the ground, and they could see it to better advantage. The party returned to Detroit much pleased with their visit, and with the courteous attention shown them by the proprietors and their manager. What pleased them all was the practical way in which everything on the farm is managed. There is nothing for show, and the buildings, etc., are just such as any well to do farmer can have. There was not an illfed or puny looking animal on the place. Mr. Swann's management was spoken of very highly by some of the practical stockmen among the visitors.

An advertisement elsewhere announ that the Detroit Weekly Post and Tribune County, has made a valuable addition to will be sent one year for \$1.00, Parties his herd of Shorthorns by the purchase of getting up a club of 10 names, get a copy the following animals from the herd of Mr. free. It is one of the best papers in the

enables the publishers to reduce the price their wishes.

Bee-Keeper's Association

The Southeastern Michigan Bee-keepers' Association, comprising the counties of Monroe, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Jackson, Oakland and Livingston, will hold their annual meeting in the Court House, at Ann Arbor, Jan. 20th,

H. D. CUTTING, Pres't. G. J. Pease, Secy., Ann Arbor.

THE burning of the Newhall House. Milwaukee, on Wednesday morning last, is one of the most frightful occurrences of the year. The guests were awakened at four o'clock to find the house in flames and the avenues of escape nearly closed. The result may be imagined. Some eighty-two persons were burned to death, or killed by jumping from the upper stories, and their bodies buried in the ruins, while a large number of others have been injured so badly that their recovery is doubtful. Hardly had the facts een published before a fire in another hotel is announced. This time it is the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, Mo. The fire broke out in the kitchen, and four of the employes of the hotel were burned to death. The hotel itself was only injured by water, as the kitchen was in a wooden wing at the rear of the hotel. The same day came the report from Russian Poland of the burning of a circus on Saturday last, and the death of 300 persons thereby. partially from the flames and partially from being crushed to death in the wild efforts of the audience to escape. The record of the week is a chapter of horrors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The Allegan Journal and Tribune have con-

S. N. Crissey, postmaster at Galesburg, died on the 12th. David Brooks, an old resident of Owos

A Marshall lady claims heirship to a \$30,000,000 estate at Philadelphia.

Owosso claims to have erected \$60,000 worth A Farmers' Institute is to be held at Ionia on the 25th, 26th and 27th of this month.

Last year Jackson County borrowed \$50,181, presumably to meet current expenses. A half-brother of Jerome Eddy, about twenty months old, was sold recently for \$500.

A man at Vassar has a family of 24 children. They pay him a bonus to stay in the village. The Marine City Stave Company shipped in 1882 12,290,440 staves, and 412,000 sets of head-

The Allegan paper mill will shut down for thirty days on account of the low price of pa-One firm at Lansing have 18 horses laid up with the disease popularly known as "pink-eye."

The Coldwater Daily Record expired last week, after a precarious existence of not quite A fire at Beardslee, Gillies & Co.'s lumber

ard at Flint, destroyed about 100,000 shingles on the 9th. Five hundred fine wool sheep were bought in the vicinity of Bellevue, last week, and shipped to Missouri.

The new button factory at Adrian has com-menced work, and has orders for 60,000 gross on hand now.

A Benton Harbor machinist has fallen heir to an English estate worth \$60,000, and a yearly income of \$3,500.

James Nelson, one of Monroe's oldest citi-1834, died last week. The Board of Supervisors of St. Clair Count house and jail at Port Huron.

O. J. Jones, of Adrian, has received \$3,500 received while officiating orakeman on the Lake Shore road.

The little village of Wayland was badly damaged by fire the first of last week, the entire usiness part of it being destroyed Capt. E. R. Blakeslee, of St. Johns, convicted of robbing the mails, and sentenced to two

years imprisonment, died last week. Lansing News says Henry Miller, of Delhi township, has lost three children by diphtheria, and the other four are not expected to recover. The Midland Sun says a man living at a place called Edenville, has killed seven wild

ats this season. It must be an Eden-for A man at Carson City undertook to take a grease spot out of his floor by setting fire to it and came very near taking the floor out a

F. W. Dickey's barns at Marshall, burned on the 12th, involving a loss of \$3,500. Twenty horses in the barns were rescued with diff-

Charley Brooks, a bad little boy of Flint, was sent to the Lansing Reform School for five years for stealing a revolver from his grand-Charlotte Republican: A dressed hog wa sold here last week, which at 18 months of weighed 522 pounds. As "pork is pork" i brought \$38.61.

Coldwater Republican: John Sisson, of Ba , lost his barn by fire on the 9th, including ushels of wheat, 40 bushels of beans, hay etc., and two hogs. At Rochester, on the 9th, Frank Pixley w

kicked in the head by a colt be was attemptin to break, receiving such injuries that he die on the following day. A cheese factory is to be erected in Almer township, Tuscola County, as soon as the weather permits, to go into operation at the

eginning of the season. Lansing Republican: The scarcity of cattle in this vicinity has obliged butchers here to make arrangements to have dressed beef shipped here from Chicago.

cord says a good water power and sundry ucements from business men will be offered to any intending builder. The stage driver between Byron and Gaine became so chilled during one of the recent col

Carson City wants a carding mill, and the

became so chilled during one of the recent cold days, that he died in about 20 minutes after reaching the latter place. Charles Wilkinson, of Venice, one of the pioneers of Shiawassee County, died on the 10th. He came to his late home in 1840, and held several public offices.

The Eaton County Agricultural Society will endeavor to raise funds by subscriptions to clear off its indebtedness, and if this is not will cease to exist.

The mayor of Charlotte charges the retiring school assessor with being \$230 short in his accounts, and with turning over a counterfei \$100 bill which he had received. Business men of Dundee have formed ther

selves into a protective association against dea beats, and will enter their names upon a gen eral register for mutual protection.

Marine City Reporter: The Stave Compan, will increase its capital stock to \$100,000, arect a salt block, stock in which will be offered to the citizens here to the extent of \$5,000. Jonesville Independent: The barn of Andre

Lewis, of Adams township, was destroyed by an incendiary fire last week, and his cattle, sheep, dog, feed, wagons, etc., cremated. The Ionia County Agricultural Society

week elected D. H. English president; W. Rice, treasurer, and L. E. Rowley, secretary. The affairs of the society are in good shape.

Burglars blew open the safes at the postoffice and jewelry store of Doane Bros., at Blissfield, on the 8th, and got \$1,200 worth of jewelry. \$100 worth of stamps, and \$75 worth of gold

Ann Arbor Courier: The bee-keepers of Monroe, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Jack-son, Oakland and Livingston counties will have their annual meeting at the Court House in this city the 30th of January.

A man at Kalamo alarmed the town by a cry of fire, and after a large crowd had turned out, and no fire could be discovered, the original discoverer found his own coat was on fire, where he had deposited his pipe in the pocket. The supervisors of Washtenaw County, after

visiting the county jail, and acquiescing in the verdict of Bishop Gillespie, who characterized it as a disgrace to the community, defeated the movement tending to the erection of a new Adrian Times: Adolph Wedelos, a German music teacher of this city, who has been ill for some time, left his bed and crawled to his piano, playing for a short time as he had never done before, then returned to his bed, which he never

left again. The Caro Jeffersonian says some sharp things about the fire brigade in that city, where a house recently burned down which might have been saved by 20 pails of water applied by a man "with a head on him." It was the first first

fire in six years. Kalamazoo Telegraph: A son of J. C. Hoff-stetter who had fastened his sled to the rear of a milk wagon, was very seriously injured being thrown from his sled under the feet of

passing team, by the suddenness with which the wagon was driven round a corner. Monroe Commercial: Twenty-six young people enjoyed a novel sleigh ride last week. Twenty-six hand sleds were fixed along the line of a rope 200 feet long, which was pulled by two mules and a horse driven tandem. The novel arrangement created quite a sensation.

Niles Republican: Papers delivering to the Cardboard Company the title to 13 acres of land, and a water privilege of 1,200 horse pow er were signed last week. The company will invest from \$400,000 to \$500,000 in buildings, and will employ from 60 to 75 hands at the out-

There is at Ypsilanti a stock company with a capital of \$12,000, which manufactures patent kindling of corn-cobs soaked in lineed oil. They can't get cobs enough at home, and so have them sent by the carload from Toledo. There is could be be alwayed downed for the yearning. is said to be a large demand for the man

A little girl 13 years old and heirese to \$10,000, was abducted from her home in Ohio, and taken to Jonesville, this State, by a carpenter—and exhorter—named Green, to whom she was married, he swearing she was 16 years old. Her father pursued, and after a week's search, found her so-called husband, who however decamped with speed upon the appearance of the irate father. The girl was taken back to Ohio, and by the Judge of Probate of the county in which she resided, sent to the Ohio Industrial Home at the request of her parents.

General.

Cleveland, Ohio, claims a population of 193,-Clark Mills, the sculptor, died last week at

Clgar smuggling is said to be on the increase at New York. The number of vessels lost last year was 284, against 198 in 1881.

The Ways and Means Committe have decided Ben. Butler will, it is said, be a candidate for Mr. Hoar's seat in the United States Sen-

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, a politician of that State, died on

The Northern Ohio fair grounds at Cleveland are to be sold, and no more fairs will be Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee is to lec

ture at Bangor, Me., on the "Battle of Chan-cellorsville."

Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifle shot, challenges any man in the world to a pigeon shooting match.

circulation soon. It is larger but this A new five cent nickel coin is to be put in irrelation soon. It is larger but thinner than Phillip Matthews, who murdered his sweet-

heart, Annie Gever, at Belleville, Ill., last May. was hanged Friday. A Chinaman, who murdered a Chinese man, was taken from jail and lynched at Che ney, W. T., last week.

The steamer Caledonia, from Gibraltar to be lost. She sailed Dec. 17. Two butchers at Reading, Pa., were arrest

ed last week for selling the flesh of hogs that that died of hydrophobia. Gen. Butler's recommendation that train-wreckers be hanged is favorably received by the

Massachusetts Legislature. The sale of scats in the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., iast week, netted \$37,001—\$1,000 less than a year ago.

Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers from the European floods are being taken up in a number of the Eastern cities.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun, has patented an arrangement by which that gun can be fired at any elevation. Jim Mace, the pugilist, has brought over an Australian pugilist named Stade, to fight the American slugger John L. Sullivan.

The Wisconsin Legislature is being mously petitioned for the submission of a pritory amendment to the constitution.

Matthew Franklin Whittier, only brother of John G. Whittier, and author of the "Ethan Spike" letters, died last week in Boston. A smart scamp swindled a railroad ticket broker out of \$3,500 by means of counterfeit Wabash tickets, last week. He disappeared. Wm. Robanus pointed a gun at Gottlieb Beck

Congressman Robinson has introduced a bill for one cent letter postage after January 1. 1884, and the total abolition of the franking The House Judiciary Committee have tabled Congressman Proctor Knott's resolution declaring a forfeiture of all Northern Pacific railroad land grants.

in play, and of course it went off and shot Beck dead. William "didn't know it was loaded."

A Chicago policeman last week arrested a man, and a crowd attempted to rescue him, the policeman shot into the crowd and killed one of them.

The Postmaster General decides that the ostal regulations as amended do not authorize the forwarding of any mail after reaching the ice of address The National Tobacco Association wants the tax reduced on tobacco, eigars, etc.

is anything taxed in this country let it be .o bacco and whisky. ABrooklyn jury has awarded Miss Alice Liv-ingston of that city, \$75,000 damages from H. Fleming, a New York merchant, for breach of

promise of marriage. Mrs. Langtry is reported to have already cleared some \$80,000 by her American trip, which shows that there is still lots of work for the fool-killer in this country.

It is said that condemned medicines sold by the government have been purchased by parties and sold to druggists throughout the coun try, although they are no good.

Four cars of crude silver, in bars of 97 pounds each, the whole valued at \$1,000,000, arrived at Chicago last week, from Montana, for the First National Bank of that city.

One Pat B. Rielly, in jail at Albion, N. Y., says that he is the murderer of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin. He is evidently a a fraud who wants a free ride to Ireland. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Chas. Dana, of the New York Sun, will, it is said, start February 10th in a special palace car for California, on a two months' pleasure trip.

The brig Goldfinder, from San Domingo for Boston, was towed into Delaware breakwater on Friday with four men frozen to death, Captain uart frost bitten, and only one man fit for luty. At New York last week two men named

Savage and Joyce quarreled over a female member of the Salvation Army, and Joyce stabbed Savage fatally. The quarrel took place in a saloon.

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troduced a bill to provide for the government operating a telegraphic system of its own in connection with the postoffices throughout

The Common Pleas Court at Cleveland has refused to grant an injunction to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from removing its "ticker" from a "bucket shop," so

Government financiers now confidently predict that the national debt, which reached the maximum of \$2,844,649,626 in August, 1865, will all be paid up, principal and interest, before the year 1900.

Politics.—John B. Manning, Democrat, elected Mayor of Buffalo, by nearly 4,000 majority. C. T. Doxey, Republican, elected to succeed Congress man Orth in the Ninth Indiana District, by an increased majority. The German Consul at Boston has issued an

appeal to the people of Massachusetts and elsewhere to give prompt relief to the great number of people made houseless and homeless by the inundations in Germany. C. M. Woodruff, of New York, was killed in a

railroad accident at Long Branch last summer, and the administrator of his estate has recoverd \$35,000 damages therefor. The company has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Ben. Butler paralyzed the publisher of the Boston Post last week, by ordering the copy of that paper paid for by the State discontinued. The publisher thinks Butler is runing the the "economy" dodge too strongly. The moribund United States Agricultural Society held its 31st annual meeting in Washington, last week. Ben. Perley Poore was reelected Secretary. It is the mere ghost of a

defunct and superfluous association. A bill has been introduced in the Florida Legislature to incorporate the Florida Ship Canal Company, which contemplates the con-struction of a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico across the peninsula.

Bishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic die cese of Minnesota, forbids members of the church from keeping saloons, tending bars, or selling liquor to the public in any manner whatever, under penalty of excommunica-

Edward S. Shaw, cashier of the suspended Jersey City Bank, was arrested ir New York on Friday last, and is in jail at Jersey City, in default of \$12,000 bail. G. S. Boice, President of the bank, has been held to appear before the grand jury.

The statute for Garfield, for which the Ohi The statute for variety, for which the Ohio Legislature appropriated \$10,000 last winter, to be placed in the old House of Representatives at Washington, is to be a military figure full size. C. H. Neihaus, of Cincinnati, has been awarded the contract.

Some time ago Frank Cleary, of Anderson, Ind., had a quarrel with a traveling man named Richardson, of Toledo, during which the latter was badly cut. Richardson had Cleary arrested, and the trial came up on Thursday last, but was adjourned on a technicalty. Richardson thought it was a plan to allow Cleary to escape, and hunted him up after court adjourned. escape, and hunted him up after court adjourn ed and shot him dead.

Foreign.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior says says the recent floods have left 10,000 people houseless and in need of assistance.

A porcelain maker of Kiyoto, Japan, who studied photography in Paris, has succeeded in making photographs in colors on porcelain, with a perfect perspective.

Piggott and Eagan, land leaguers, are quarreling because £100,000 of the funds have disappeared, and Piggott says Eagan is the man who ought to be held accountable. Last week some miscreant posted a package of dynamite at the Limerick postoffice. It was not addressed, and therefore the clerk did not stamp it. Had he done so he would have been

It is reported that the Czar has signed a decree dissolving all secret cocicties in Russia. He will probably discover ere long that such a decree is of no more account than was a certain Pope's bull against a comet.

Davit says Land League funds being for the overthrow of landlordism in Ireland, cannot be used to relieve distress arising from famine. He probably thinks it is bettes to buy powder to shoot landlords, dynamite to blow them up, or hire assassins with it, than to feed the starring.

The latest reports from those parts of the continent of Europe suffering from the floods, show that the inhabitants have lost an imshow that the inhabitants have lost an immense amount of property, and that the poorer classes, especially in Germany and Hungary, are in danger of starvation. The water in the Rhine Valley and in the counties along the River Maine, is said to be subsiding, and is leaving a scene of terrible desolation and ruin. Last week the whole Rhine Valley froze over, and the German government had to station soldiers to prevent the people from returning to their homes, the ice not being strong enough to be safe. Appeals are being made to all the countries in Europe for assistance, and the German government has appropriated 3,000,000 marks for that purpose. Over, a very large part of Germany, France and Hungary, all winter crops are a complete loss, and this will entail great suffering upon the agricultural classes.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under the head of "Law in Relation to Agriculture," will be answered in this column or by letter. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney and Counselier at Law, 36 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

S. C. B., writing from Jackson, Mich., says that A. and B. own farms separated by a highway; that A. owns all the land in the highway, and he wishes to know if there is any method by which A. can compel B. to buy the land on the half of the highway next to him. He also says that the fence in front of B.'s farm stands about three feet out in the road and on the land owned by A. To whom does the fence belong?

Answer.-There is no method by which A. can compel B. to buy the land in question. The fence referred to undoubtedly belongs to A, if it was there when he bought the land, and if the party from whom he bought also owned the land now owned by B.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE.

Frank Cutler, of Howell says: "A. took a real estate mortgage. At his death his administrator assigned it to B. The assignment was never recorded. The mortgage has now been paid. Who should discharge it?"

Answer.-Mortgages may be discharged by the mortgagees, their personal representatives, or by their assignees. In this case the mortagee is dead; his administrator may therefore discharge it. But the proper and only safe method would be to have the assignment recorded and have the assignee discharge the mortgage.

LINE FENCES-BREECHY CATTLE. G. S., of Parkville, says: "I have a neighbor who has a timber lot adjoining my closed field. Another neighbor, whose land does not adjoin mine, lets his | cattle run in the first mentioned neighbor's timber lot, from which they break into my field and destroy my crops. Can I compel either neighbor to build half the fence, and can I sue the owner of the stock for damage done by it?"

Answer.-G. S. can only compel his adjoining neighbor to erect and maintain half the fence between them, and he cannot compel his adjoining neighbor to do so unless such neighbor improves the adjoining land; the statute providing that line fences shall be maintained in equal shares by adjoining awners begins on the statute of the statute providing that line fences shall be maintained in equal shares by adjoining awners begins on the statute of the statute providing that line fences shall be maintained in equal shares by adjoining awners begins on the statute providing that line fences shall be maintained in equal shares by adjoining awners begins on the statute providing that line fences shall be maintained in equal shares by adjoining awners begins on the statute providing that line shares are shall be maintained in equal shares by adjoining awners begins on the statute of the statute dealers and others baying young heifers for sale to send the number, age, quality and price per head, delivered at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, has in | continue to improve their land. He can sue the owner of the stock for the damage done by it, as it makes no difference so far as the liability of such owner is concerned, how the stock broke in. Every man must keep his stock upon his own

premises at his peril. CATTLE IN HIGHWAYS AGAIN.

Inquiries continue to come in concern ing the evil of cattle in the highways and the remedies and redresses therefor. The aw on the matter has been so many times fully set forth in this column that we must beg inquirers to refer to their back numbers for full information on this subject. Again we state in general that it is not lawful for eattle, horses, sheep, or swine to run at large in the public highway of this State; and any person may seize and take into custody any such animals found running at large in the highway opposite land owned or occupied by him, and the owner thereof may be compelled to pay him for his trouble, etc. The act providing for this is operative in all parts of this State, except those counties, or parts of counties, where the Board of Supervisors pass a resolution to make it inoperative; and even there it is unlawful, in my opinion, for domestic animals to be allowed to run at large. Any farmer can look up the details of the statutes touching this ques tion for himself. Go to the Town Clerk's office and look at Compiled Laws, page 661-664; laws 1879, page 142; laws 1881 page 10, and Compiled Laws, page 272.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD PAPER

THE GREAT WEEKLY

Contains all the News of the Week in a condensed and abiy edited form. As a newspaper it has newspaper in the quantity and character of news it urnishes, every number giving valuable information, worth ten times the subscription price Perms—Only \$1 Per Year.

state news, and the best selections from the Daily edition, and to hose who have not time to read a large daily, is cheap and most desirable paper.

Thems—\$5 per year; 3 or 6 months at same rate.

If the paper of Business and Commercial istent, and its management liberal in the expenditure of money in gathering and publishing the very latest home and commercial news.

Thems—\$10 per year; 3 or 6 months at same rate

ery latest home and commercial news.
TERM3—\$10 per year; 3 or 6 months at same rate All Postmasters receive subscriptions for The Post and Tribunes; is also sold by all newsdealer and on railroad trains. Be sure and get a copysample copy sent free. Our large 16-page Sun lay Edition, always full of good things, will be mailed to you at \$2 per year. Address THE POST AND TRIBUNE, DETROIT, MICH.

N. B.—By enclosing 15 cents extra the Michigan Almanac, containing a fine, new railroad Map, will be sent to you.

FORTY-THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT

Wayne County Savings Bank OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, At the commencement of business, January 2, 1885

LIABILITIES. 137,802 0 \$3,687 111 93 RESOURCES. Cash in vault and on deposit in other banks, subject to demand. Loans secured by collaterals. Loans secured on unincumbered real estate. Bonds—United States, School and oth-

er municipal bonds (market value \$569,000).

Current expense account, including government and other taxes. Furniture, safes and fixtures. Collections in transit...... Banking house and lot...... \$3,687,111 93

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. Sworn and subscribed to before me this secon day of January, 1883.

JOHN COLLINS, Notary Public. N. B.-Money to loan in sums of \$200 to \$10,000 n satisfactory securities, at current rates of inter-

Municipalities, either cities, counties, townships r school districts, contemplating issuing bonds, vill find it to their interest to correspond with his institution.
All applications in person or by letter will have immediate attention.
9-3t
S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

NEW PROCESS

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure, Perfectly Harmless

25 Per Cent Greater in Value than Oil Cake for feeding Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Horses. For milk producing qualities it has No fqual, as it contains seven Per Cent Less of Oil than Oil Process. han Old Process. The New Process Meal must of Necessity be just so much richer in blood, bone and flesh pro-

CHICAGO LINSEED OIL CO., No. 1 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL PORTER'S HAY CAR-RIER, the acknowledged Standard Carriers of America, the best and led first premiu

Awarded first premium over all competitors at the State fairs of Minn., Ia., Ill., and the St. Louis for them. If you buy the Porter you secure the rightto use my patent Single-tree Sling, as shown in above cut, free. If you use any other carrier, send me (\$2\$) two dollars and I will send you farm right to use it. Send for Circular B. I also have a plan for a model barn, with a diagram showing style of building, and a detailed description of same, with builder's estimate of material, giving size of each timber, number of shingles and pounds of nails used in its construction. I will send same on receipt of stamp. pounds of nails used in its constant send same on receipt of stamp.

J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Ills.

PRUMING ALL E.M. BOY NTON'S PATON My genuine lighting Cross-Cut Saw; \$500 challence stched on Blade that it is the fastest cutting saw in the world. A six foot cross-cut saw with handles and File complete sent on receipt of \$4. Brass sheathed Pruning Saw mailed on receipt of \$1. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Address E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St. N.Y. j2-4t-5p

Young Heifers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



STILL HOLDS THE LEAD BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER. First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. Ten years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Check Rower bevond question. It has the lead with the dealers and the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower, and all claims established by actual use:

Use of ware in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes.

The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.

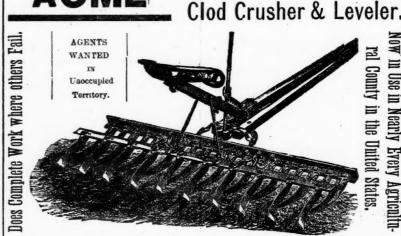
The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that DOES NOT cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS. BERING. QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers. DECATUR. ILLS. Only Single Ring ever invent that closes on Outside of CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. the Nose. Champion Hog Ringer,
Rings and Holder.
The only Ring that will effective rooting. No sharp points

Elliptical Ring Ringer,
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the mose. No Only Double Ring Invented. The only Ring that will effec-from rooting. No sharp points

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS PULVERIZING HARROW,

sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore



The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double rows of STEEL COULTEMS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give it immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, levelling off the ground and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one and the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted soil and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow or Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

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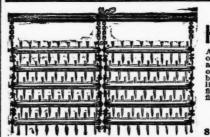
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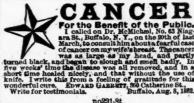




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Oxford Gwynnes, Phillises, Bonnie Lasses, Bell Duchesses, Pomonas, With Oakland Rose of Sha-ron 44:59 A. H. B., at the head. The entire herd is recorded in the American Herd Books, A part of the herd is for sale privately. Address A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Oakland Co., Mich

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Having used my Holstein bull Xerxes No. 464, H.
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for sale at a very reasonable price. He is one of
the finest bulls in the West. For particulars address ALBERT. N. WOODRUEF,
j9-8t Watervleit, Berrien Co., Mich.

Poland China sow pigs, sired by Doc No. 1497; dam, Beauty No. 2566; and by U. S. 2d No. 2969, dam White Bar No. 7018, Ohio P. C. Record. Also L'ght Brahma Cockerels. For prices address

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H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed sheep. Sheep. W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakhand Co. Cattle for sale, either bulls or cows. Write for prices.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Mich., breeder of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. jai7-im-

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J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

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P. VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swine Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circa-

C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder and shipper of Chester White Swine, bred from stock obtained from the celebrated herd of S. H. Todd, Ohio, and S. G. Taylor, Case Co., Mich., and the best strains of blood in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Young stock for sale, not akin. Also Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm ¼ mile east of the Village.

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N. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich., breeder of choice Berkshires (from recorded stock only)
In 1881 eight first prizes were won at two fairs.
Young boars fit for service for sale. Write for prices.

A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving. Love him. Yes, and let him know That you love him ere life's evening Tinge his brow with sunset glow; Why should good words ne'er be said Of a friend-till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you, Sung by any child of song, Praise it. Do not let the seeker Wait deserved praises long; Why should one that thrills your heart Lack that joy it may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you By its humble, pleading tone, Join it. Do not let the seeker Bow before his God alone: Why should not your brother share The strength of "two or three" in prayer!

If you see the hot tears falling From a loving brother's eyes, Share them, and by sharing, Own your kinship with the skies; Why should any one be glad,

If a silver laugh goes rippling Through the sunshine on his face, Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying, For both grief and joy a place; There's health and goodness in the mirth In which an honest laugh has birth,

If your work is made more easy By a friendly helping hand, Say so. Speak out brave and truly. Ere the darkness veil the land, Should a brother workman dear Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seed of kindness, All enriching as you go— Leave them, trust the Harvest-Giver; He will make each seed to grow. So, until its happy end, Your life shall never lack a friend.

-Amherst Record DECEMBER 31.

There goes old the Gaffer over the hill: He walks the wide world his wallet to fill, And he carries good spoil away.

Into his bag he popped a king, After him, went a friar, Many a lady with gay gold ring, Many a knight and squire

My little darling, young and fair, He caught her fast by her silken hair Before the child could run.

He stole my true love far away, He stole the dog at my door, The wicked old Gaffer, thieving and gray! He'll never come by any more.

He stole the florins out of my purse, The sunshine out of mine eyes He stole my roses, and what is worse, This wicked old Gaffer told lies.

He promised fair as he came by, But he laughed as he slipped away For his every promise turned out a lie, But his lies are over to-day.

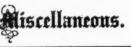
Good-bye, old Gaffer! You'll come no more You've done your worst by me; The next gray robber will pass my door, There's nothing to steal or to see -Rose Terry Cooke.

WILL.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate, Can circumvent or hinder, or control The firm resolve of a determined soul. Sifts count for nothing; will alone is great, All things give way before it, soon or late. Of the sea-seeking river in its course, Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait?

Each will-born soul must win what it deserve Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves, Whose slightest action or inaction, serves Why, even Death stands still

And waits an hour sometimes for such a will. -Ella Wheeler.



A CABINET SECRET.

I made Robert Headley's acquaintance in the auction-room. I am an idle man, and having plenty of time, and occasionally a few pounds to spare, have gradually contracted a love for bric-a-brac, the pursuit of which enables me to kill a good many weary hours and to hoard up, in the shape ed the appearance of a spinster whose cirof old chins, money which otherwise cumstances were very comfortable. It has would be frittered away on equally useless but less valuable objects.

Headley and I were among the most reg nlar attendents at Christie's, Sotheby's and other auction-rooms, and, as during the season of the sales we met somewhere almost daily, our mutual taste soon led to an acquaintance.

Headley was a tall, gentlemanly man of about thirty-eight, and evidently had studied the ceramic art deeply. He put me right on several little matters, and once or dazzled eyes, I gazed on her portion of twice saved me from buying spurious pro- that exquisite service, I felt as though a ductions. As the true collector loves nothing better than to show his pet objects to unite the long-separated ceramic family; another who understands and appreciates and I knew I should find little happiness their beauties, it was not long before Head- until all the beautiful members of it reley asked me to pay him a visit for that purpose.

"Come early "he said; "then we shall have time to go through the cabinets by daylight. Afterwards I will give you some dinner."

Headley's house was in a quiet square in a good, if not the most fashionable, part of established this fact to our satisfaction. I London. I found my host delighted to see me, and panting to show his treasures. He was a genuine member of that species known as "the enthusiastic collector," whose passion for accumulating rarities amounts to a mania; and I am bound to say that his collection was one to be proud predicted, that the good lady was obdurate, of. I should tire the reader, ignorant of and there I sat for an hour, with the those delicate distinctive subleties dear to coveted articles almost within grasp, ye a collector's heart, where I to expatiate upon the beauties of his old Dresden, Sevres Wedgwood, and Bentley, rose-backed Nankin, blue-and-white hawthorn pattern, &c. I admired greatly, and envied more.

The collections were arranged with great taste in suitable cabinets, and among the many choice specimens I think the one that struck me most was a magnificent old Chelsea tea set. It occupied the centre of more, so I bade my new-found relative, as one of the cabinets, with articles of lesser value ranged around it, as though paying good-bye, asking permission to call on her homage to its superior worth. Leaving again. out of the question the beautiful blue and white decoration, the reticulated gilding and the artistic painting, the set was very valuable from the fact that it was perfect. so you are fairly warned.'

Headley seemed pleased at the acmira tion I expressed, and said with a smile:

"You, a collector, may not be surprised at hearing that I nearly bartered my happi ness to make that set perfect." I laughed, thinking he was joking, an

replied: "I don't think I would go quite as far as that; but I am sure my happiness would be

greater if I owned it.

"So would any man's be. Look at the painting, the gilding, the shape, the color Feel the texture of it," he added, taking the teapot from its velvet-lined nest and fondly caressing lt with his long white fingers; "you or I could tell in the dark it was Chelsea by the softness of the paste. "Where did you get it from?"

"I had the teapot, sugar-basin, two cups and saucers first. They belonged to my mother, and, as I told you, I was nearly paying too dearly for the rest of it. But l will tell you all about it after dinner if you would care to hear the story."

The summer afternoon passed very pleasantly among the old china, and at seven o'clock we were summoned to the

I was presented to Mrs. Headley, charming young woman of about twentyeight. She gave me a cordial welcome, and the little dinner went merrily enough. We were served on old Oriental plates; the spoons and salt-cellars were of the coveted Queen Anne period; and the glass was rare old Venetian. Headley certainly had refined and expensive tastes, and, it seemed plenty of means wherewith to gratify

When Mrs. Headley rose she begged us pleasantly, not to linger too long over the wine, as she was all alone.

"Your husband has promised me the history of the Chelsea set," I said, "but under the circumstances, I shall ask him to be as brief as possible.

"If he does tell you, Mr. Burke," she said, laughing. "I shall never, never forgive him, and it would be impossible for me to look you in the face again."

"My dear," said Headley, "our friend Burke is a collector himself, and can sympathize with my weakness. I should ly, told me she was flattered by my paying never think of relating it, unless it were a kindred spirit who will fully enter into my feelings.

After closing the door upon my fair ostess, I refilled my beautiful tinted glass with Lafitte, and waited, with some curios ity, for the promised recital. Headley commenced:

"Of course, it is all a joke now, and I can well afford to laugh at it, but when the affair I am going to tell you of happened it was serious enough. The portion of the Chelsea set I owned at first belonged to my mother, she inherited from her father, and there its history is lost When I was first seized with the passion for collecting, it naturally formed the nucleus of my cabinet. Every one admired it, and envied me the possession of it. One dayt was after I had formed a decent collection and was getting well known as a buyer -Wharton, the dealer, called upon me to show me a few things he had picked up in the country. I drew his attention to my Chelsea; he examined it closely, and said 'Very strange; I saw the rest of that ser vice a few days ago.' I asked him where, and he told me it belonged to a lady living at Shepherd Bush. Was it for sale Certainly not, or he would not have told me about it until he had secured it. He had offered to give her a large sum for it, but nothing would induce her to part with there did not seem to be any chance of persuading her to surrender it. Her name, he informed me, was Miss Crofton; her residence No. 142 College Road, Shepherd's

"Now, Burke, you will, I know, sympa thize with me when I say that, having discovered that the rest of that exquisite set was in existence, I felt that life was almost intolerable without it, and that at any sacrifice it must be mine. On that point my mind was at once made up.

"The first thing was to see the china

and satisfy myself that Wharton had made no mistake; so the next day I called upon Miss Crofton. I found her a pleasant, polite lady of about fifty, and she present always seemed to me that anything to do with china makes the whole world kin, and when I explained the object of my call. Miss Crofton refused to listen to any apology, but at once led me to the cabinet holding the treasure. My informant had told the simple truth. I had the teapot two cups and saucers, and the sugar-basin while Miss Crofton was the fortunate owner of the cream-jug, four cups and saucers, and the two dishes. And as, with sacred duty had devolved upon me to reposed safely in my possession.

"Miss Crofton and I soon became good friends, especially when upon comparing notes and tracing back the pedigree of the Chelsea, we decided that at some time my mother's and her father's families must have been closely allied. When we had ventured to hint as delicately as I could my wish to possess the china; then, as she took no notice of my hints, I was compelled at last to ask her point-blank, if she would sell it to me, fixing any price in reason she chose to. I found, as Wharton as far off as the gates of heaven.

"I did not, of course, despair entirely. I must manœuvre,'I thought. 'I will have it in time, by fair means or foul. I will make myself very agreeeble to her; I will show her attentions. Some day I may be the sight; also, to make matters worse able to render her a service, and her heart may open with gratitude, and I shall compass my desire.' To-day I could do no I cunningly called her, an affectionate

"'I shall be glad to see you at any time Mr. Headley,' she said, 'but we shall never have any china dealings together, the anxiety, no longer; and that to obtain

"I went home feeling very mournful and for the rest of that day the four cups and saucers, the cream-jug, and the two dishes were dancing about before my eyes I sat down for an hour or more with my own portion before me. How meagre it looked now! I took the pieces out and rearrangeo the cabinet, leaving blank spaces for those I coveted. I pictured the lovely appearance the set would present when the whole of it was in my hands

"I went to rest quite sorrowful, and th cabinet, which only the morning before seemed so well filled, was now empty, or to profess a sudden passion for her, but I nearly empty, in my eyes. It is a small told her I was tired of living alone, and thing to say that I believed I dreamt of asked her to share my lot. I said I was Miss Crofton and her china the whole night. My honesty vanished as my eyes try and make her future life a happy one; closed. I stole that china at least a dozen and as, while speaking, my eyes rested on times. I secreted it in the most extraordin- the four cups and saucers, the cream-jug, ary places. I buried it for safety and to and the two dishes, I no doubt pleaded avoid detection, but the four cups seemed with a show of fervor which must have endowed with life, and as fast as I covered considerably puzzled the good lady. Like them up well with earth would pop up in a sensible woman she expressed the greatunexpected places. I committed other est astonishment. crimes for the sake of that china. I deliberately murdered the unfortunate spinster, and packed the articles which had urged me to crime most carefully in a bag. Then the hue and cry was raised, and I knew that men were pursuing me, but I dare not venture to run lest I should break those fragile things for which I had endangered my soul. It seemed to me infinitely preferable to swing on the gallows than to find one of those exquisite cups in atoms, Even when the morning came and I found that the events of the night were only was made;' and then I answered, looking dreams, my state was not very much happier. I could not bear to look at my of the vacant spaces at home; 'I esteem cabinet. Something was wanting there and until the void I had created was prop. erly filled I felt I could find no pleasure in my former pursuits.

"You, although a collector, may think am joking, but I assure I am not. hungered, I craved for that china, and felt flattering assurances of affection? that, were it denied me, my dreams might some day almost come true.

"After the interval of a few days ! thought I might venture to call upon Miss Crofton once more. She received me kindher another visit so soon, and allowed me in the head. Is there any insanity in your to handle the china again. I must have family? been dull company, too, for although I replied mechanically to her chit-chat, my eyes were ever turning to those cups and lany aunt nor uncle shown any tendency saucers, cream-jug, and two dishes. Miss that way?' Crofton could see the bent of my thoughts for she said:

" 'It's no use, Mr. Headley, I will not sell them, and I love them too much to give them away.

"As she spoke a thought struck me. would take her to see the tea-pot, sugarbasin, and the other cups and saucers mourning as it were for their long lost brethren. So I concealed my vexation and, making an effort to smile, said: "'I am only admiring, Miss Crofto

But I should be so pleased if you would henor me by calling and looking at my little collection. If so, I will send the carriage for you to-morrow.

"She accepted my invitation, and the next day came to my house. I took care to have a choice little repast prepared, of such things as middle-aged spinsters love. and after we discussed it I led her to the room which held my treasures. All the cabinets save one were open to her view, but that one I had covered with a darl cloth. After she had seen the contents o the others, I led her before this one, and so cannot in justice to myself, refuse such in a theatrical manner, with a beating an offer. I have inquired about you, and it. It was, like mine, a family relic, and heart, lifted the veil and revealed my teapot, sugar-basin, cups and saucers, looking favor. Still, you may regret your choice, beautiful, but sorrowful, with the vacant so you shall have plenty of time for con spaces around them. I said nothing, think- sideration. We will not be married for ing this mute appeal to her better feeling would do more than any words of mine She saw the plot at a glance and laughed long and loud, saying, as her merriment subsided:

> "'So, Mr. Headley, this is the meaning of your hospitality: you expect me to pay for my dinner with the china?'

"I protested it was only a little hint to show her how very anxious I was to pos sess the remainder of the set, and then l to my happiness and peace of mind to se those void spaces filled.

"No appeal of mine would soften her and the four cups and saucers, the cream jug, and the two dishes seemed as far away as ever. At last she said decisively "'As you are so bent upon it, I will be

queath the china to you.' "' And I may have to wait twenty year for it,' I said sulkily, forgetting, in my mor tification, not only politeness, but the affec tion I had expressed for my new-found relative.

"'A good deal longer, I hope,' she re plied. 'But as you are so anxious, why not pack up what you have and let me take it back with me? You can see it all in my cabinet whenever you like; and I dare say its being there will give me the pleasure of your company more often.'

"But this plan did not suit me at all and finding that my device had failed utterly, I was obliged to conduct my visitor to her home in a frame of mind not the sweetest.

"A week went by, but, try how I would could not get that cursed china out of my head, or resign myself to the disappoint ment. I found myself growing worse instead of better, and, as I fancied my health was beginning to suffer, I determined to run down to Brighton in the hope of dis traction. The weather was fine: I met several pleasant friends there; and after a day or two began to think that in time I might conquer the absurd craving for what could not be mine. But even as I was con gratulating myself on the partial discovery of my senses I dreamed a dream so horri ble that I fell back into my former un healthy state of mind. I dreamed that Mis Crofton's maid-a red-cheeked, rough fingered lass-had broken two of the cups. I saw her do it, and suffered agonies from she put the precious fragments (which might have been cemented) in her dust pan, with the intention of throwing them away. I really think the greatest feeling of pleasure I had known for many days was to awake and find it was only a

"I hurried back to town the same day. I felt that I could endure the uncertainty, my desire, any sacrifice I could make must lady I expected to greet, made this stran- 1 felt bound in honor to inform her aunt, 1 mond Dyes. 10 cents for any color.

be made; so-don't laugh too much-I was resolved upon my return to ask Miss Crofton to become Mrs. Headley; and then upon the day of our marriage the severed set would be united. True, she must be somewhere about fifty, while I was just thirty; but from what I had seen of her believed she was a very worthy woman; and, anyway, the china would be mine.

"You will scarcely credit it, but I carried out my resolution. Two days later I was at the fair spinster's side beseeching he to be my wife. I could not bring myself well-to-do in the world, and promised to

"'Let me understand you clearly,' she said. 'Do you mean to say you are in love with me?

"'I will make you a good husband," replied, thinking as I spoke how beautifully modeled the handle of the cream-jug was; 'and I am sure you will never regret accepting my offer.

"But do you really love me?' she per sisted, 'an old woman as I am?"

" 'Seventeen hundred and sixty,' I said mentally, 'that must be about the date i at the four cups and saucers, and thinking and respect you highly, dear Miss Crofton, and I am sure you will make a solitary home cheerful.

"'Suppose,' said Miss Crofton acutely 'I were to take the poker and demolish that china; would you still repeat these

"'Oh, please don't!' I cried, starting up as the horrors of my dream came back to

"'Mr. Headley,' she said gravely, 'you will pardon me for saying so, but some times I am afraid you are not quite righ

" 'None at all,' I replied.

"' Neither your father, nor mother, nor

"'Not the slightest.'

"'Very well; you had better go home now, and think quietly over what you have said to me. If, to-morrow, you wish to repeat your words, you will find me at home all the afternoon.'

"I left her, and as I stepped out con gratulated myself that she had not accept ed me at once

"'What a fool I am!' I said. 'I shall always esteem that woman for not taking advantage of me. I will write and beg her pardon for my silly conduct and trust she will still continue my friend.' And yet, in spite of these praiseworthy resolutions, the sight of the vacant spaces sent all my good sense to the winds; and, to shorten the tale, I went, deliberately, th next afternoon, to Shepherd's Bush, re newed my offer, and left the house for mally betrothed to Miss Lesbia Crofton She, at least, behaved in a very sensible

"'You say you wish to marry me,' she said, 'and I am getting on in years now

six months, at least.' "Although, after taking the first plunge I should have been glad to go to the depths of my folly without delay, I felt the wis dom of her words, and acquiesced in this arrangement. Of course, with the new understanding between us, I saw both her and the china nearly every day; and as Miss Crofton was an extremely nice woman, I may say I grew quite to love her-as a mother-and, had fate not in told her, seriously, how necessary it was terposed, should doubtless have married her at the expiration of the time she nam ed, and very probably should have been happy enough after a fashion. One thing was very much to my Lesbia's credit; she indulged in no raptures, nor did she ex pect any from me. When we met, or part ed, I imprinted a kiss upon her forehead, and that was all. She even interdicted the use of christian names between us, and stipulated that our engagement should be spoken of to no one. Another thing I found strange was that she was continually harping, in a good-tempered sort of way, upon the disparity of our ages, instead of endeavoring to make the difference as little as possible. In fact, she seemed to treat me more as a son than as a future husband.

"Feelings of delicacy prevented me from asking her to remove the Chelsea to my house before I had paid the price due for it, and I quite blushed with shame when one day she handed me the key of the cabinet, and with a meaning smile begged I would take charge of it to insure the safety of the articles I so highly prized.

"The course of our affection ran very moothly for about three months. I had quite recovered my health, and I may say was placidly happy. If, at times, while sitting with my elderly bride elect, and hearing her, it may be, complain of some ailment which she candidly attributed to advancing years, I did feel a twinge of regret, I had only to turn to the four cups and saucers, the cream-jug, and the two dishes, and it vanished.

"But fate and Miss Crofton had other views for mes although I little suspected

"According to custom, one afternoon I paid my usual visit to my future spouse, and was surprised as I entered the house to hear the sound of a piano. I know something of music, so at once became aware that the instrument was played with great skill, and much I wondered who the performer might be. I had not as yet discovered that my Lesbia possessed musical talent. The maid opened the door of the drawing-room, the music ceased, and I walked in and found myself face to face with one of the loveliest girls I had ever met. Perhaps the surprise, the contrast, when I saw her instead of the middle-aged

ger look even more charming. I could and to throw myself on the fair spinster's realize only at first a bright young face, with masses of light hair around it, turned to see who entered, and a well-molded figure, showing to great advantage as she sat before the piano. Her dress was of simple black, but well and becomingly made, and as she rose when I entered, I

could see she was over middle height. "Women always behave with less awk wardness than men in chance meetings so while I stood still and stammered some words of apology, she advanced with per fect ease and said-

"'Mr. Headley, I am sure! My aung told me to expect you. She has gone out for a short time, but hoped you would wait until her return.

"I was only too pleased to accept the invitation so frankly given, and recover ing my self-possession, in a few minutes was in a full swing of chat with my Les bia's niece.

"I found her an unaffected girl, full of spirits, and looking forward to the pleas ures of a stay in town

"'I suppose you will stay some time asked. 'Your presence will quite brighten Miss Crofton's house.' "'I shall stay as long as ever my aun will keep me,' she replied. 'Isn't she

dear old soul, Mr. Headley?' "I winced, and began to realize tha my situation was a painful one.

"'She is so antiquated,' she continued and yet so romantic in many things.' "I felt more foolish than ever, and for the sake of saying something remarked: "'I wonder she did not tell me you

were coming. I suppose she meant to surprise me. "'I suppose so. But I assure you sh has talked to me a great deal about you

Mr. Headley. You appear to be grea friends. Quite a flirtation, I tell her.' "I colored up to my ears, but managed to say:

"'Then I conclude her report of me ha been favorable.

"'I shan't betray her confidence, Mr Headley; and, anyway, it would have no weight with me, as I prefer to form my own opinion.

"As I felt we were getting on delicate ground. I begged her to resume the music my coming had cut short. "She played a piece of Chopin's with

great feeling and brilliancy, and then, at my request, sang a couple of ballads. Her voice was sweet and well trainedaltogether she was a very charming nieceto-be " 'Do you play or sing?' she asked.

" 'Neither, unfortunately, I am only as indifferent critic, who understands music only enough to praise when pleased.' "'Ah, I forgot; you are a great china

collector. "And as she spoke it struck me that this was the first time I had ever been in-

side this room and forgotten to look and assure myself of the safety and well-being of the cups, saucers, cream-jug and dishes. "And, as the thought of the ching brought other thoughts in its train. I felt

that I would give a great deal to know whether Miss Crofton had told her niece everything. Fervently I hoped that she had not done so, as I knew instinctively I should cut a very sorry figure in a young "During my meditation Lesbia return ed, and instead of appearing jealous and

annoyed at the capital understanding between the fair niece and future uncle, smiled and said:

"'Shall I introduce you young people or have you dispensed with that ceremony?

"'Your niece has the advantage of me in knowing my name,' I replied.

"'Mr. Robert Headley, let me present you to Miss Ethel Crofton, my favorite niece,' said Lesbia, with the politeness of_

the old school. "'After that unnecessary ceremony shall go and dress for dinner,' said Miss Ethel Crofton.

"I closed the door after her, and turned to greet her aunt with the accustomed salute. Perhaps from the same reason that the china had lost its charm to-day I found that semi-maternal affection was scarcely satisfying enough, and could not help thinking my future bride looked very

"'Robert,' she said-it was, I believe, the first time she had used my Christian name—'I should much prefer that Ethel should hear nothing of our engagement at | way to corn saccharine. Those chocolate present. She is young and giddy, and might not look upon it in the right light.'

"I promised secrecy with a joy I could scarcely conceal. At any rate, Ethel posed of gum arabic, with a generous knew nothing about it as yet.

"I dined that evening with the ladies. Miss Crofton did the honors in a dress of such antiquated design and material that Ethel openly rallied her upon it. She herself was beautiful in a pale blue silk, and I was so struck by her fair young bright face, her pleasant natural manner, that before the evening was half spent I had fully realized what an ass I had made of myself.
"My visits to Shepherd's Bush for the

next few days were as frequent as the most

exacting fiancee could have expected; but I am afraid that had my Lesbia been of a jealous or suspicious nature she would not have derived the pleasure from them she appeared to feel. I sat no longer in the chair commanding the best view of the cabinet that enshrined the treasure for which I contemplated sacrificing my self and my affections. I was ever by Ethel's side; at the piano, turning the leaves of the music; reading my favorite poems to her; holding her crewels, or winding wool for her. Considering the tender relations between Miss Crofton and myself, I must own that my behavior toward her unsuspecting niece was disgraceful. Indeed, had Lesbia thought at to pour a storm of reproach upon me, and order me to quit her presence, she would have been fully justified. However, she did nothing of the kind, but sat in her favorite corner knitting, and apparently paying no attention to the flirtation, or

something more serious, which was proceeding under her very eyes. "Soon matters reached a climax. could no longer deceive myself. I was hopelessly in love with Ethel Crofton, and mercy before I made the avowal of my love to Ethel.

"I found Lesbia alone one day, so I took the little key from my waistcoat pocket and handed it to her "'And what is this for, Robert?' she

asked gravely. "In a shamefaced manner I said:

"'I can't marry you-I love Ethel." " 'Oh, Robert-Robert!' said Miss Crof on, putting her handkerchief to her eyes; what can I say to you? Only a month ago I was indispensable to your future happiness, and yet you forsake me for the first young face you see;' and she appeared to sob bitterly.

'It was the china,' I expostulated. "'I see; and now you think you can have Ethel and the china, too, and prefer a young bride and old china, to an old bride and old china. Faithless man!' "I lost my temper utterly, and I am

orry to say my politeness followed it. "'Hang the china! I cried, 'give me Ethel, and she can smash it all if she likes. I don't care.'

"'Women, I believe, under such a circumstances as these, like to hear a man swear. It shows that he is in earnest. Anyway, my deposed bride leaned back in her chair, and laughed so heartily that I knew matters would be soon arranged to my satisfaction. In great delight I caught her in my arms, and for once gave her a kiss of real affection. "' Did you think I was going to let you

marry me for the sake of a few cups and saucers?' she cried; 'I am not such a stupid old woman as that. But, in truth, Robert, I have grown very fond of you, so if Ethel will have you, take her. But only on conditions.

"'Name them, dear Miss Crofton! I exclaimed; 'anything-everything you

"'You must prove the carnestness of your love for my darling girl and the recovery from your insanity, by sending me your Chelsea as a present. I shall then give the whole set to the South Kensing ton or Jermyn Street Museum.

"I mustn't tell you all about our love making or Mrs. Headley would never for give me; but Ethel and I arranged matters very quickly, and upon my return home that evening I opened my cabinet, and almost without a pang packed my two cups and saucers, teapot, and sugar-basin in cotton wool, and the next morning forwarded them to Miss Crofton. You have seen Ethel, and I dare say you think I did not make a bad exchange.

"I should think not," I said. "But how comes the set to be in your cabinet now?"

"The old lady kept me in great suspense all the time Ethel and I were en gaged, and, although I hid my feelings, I began soon to think that it would be very nice to have Ethel and the china, but I dared not hint such a thing to Miss Crofton who, moreover, teased me dreadfully by praising in Ethel's presence my generosity in making her so beautiful a present.

"While on our honeymoon I thought no more of it-in fact, gave it up for lost; and you may guess my joy when we returned to town to see in my room a strange cabinet, with the set as you see it now. So I got a good wife and completed the service as well."

Just then the door opened and a voice

said, with assumed petulance: "Are you gentlemen never coming Aunt Lesbia is up stairs, Robert, and wishes to see you before her carriage

tches her.' 'Let us go up, Burke," said Headley, as you want any more particulars of my Chelsea mania, Miss Crofton will give them to you."-All the Year Round.

· Poisonous Sweets.

The New York State analyst, Prof. W. H. Pitt, was recently interviewed in relation to the adulteration of candies, and

said:

"There is a great deal of adulteration but it is not confined to this or any other season. Goods are adulterated all the time, and the public ought to know it. Glucose is used more extensively than any other substance. It is manipulated with a little flour or starch, and can not be detected by the taste. You will find it in every kind of candy. I think nine-tenths of the cheaper candies are made of glucose. Formerly candy was made of cane sugar, but now the cane product has given creams that peep out at you so invitingly have an interior of glucose, terra alba and starch, nothing else. Gumdrops are com amount of glucose. Many of the ingredients of candy are indigestible. They give body and weight, and are disguised by sweets-gypsum or plaster of paris is largely used. The highly colored candies are dangerous, and should be avoided. Red is produced with vermilion, sulphide of mercury and red lead, or oxide of lead--very poisonous. Many of the blues are very blue. Yellow colored candies should chromate of lead, and when once taken the system. It is a wily foe to life, and stroy its victim. Candy toys should because of their form. A little slipper, cat, dog or a doll is very pleasing, but it contains poison. These toys are all painted with dangerous colors. They don't break if they fall now as they used to, because they are made of tenacious glucose, and not cane sugar. A fall from a five story window would hardly hurt them. I don't think you will find a toy made of pure sugar.'

*** Keep to your place and your place will keep you." But you cannot expect to keep your place without health, the foundation of all niccess. For instance, a railroad engineer, in the employ of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R.; had been grievously affected with diabetes for six years. He took four boxes of Kidney-Wort and now writes that he is entirely cured and working regularly.

Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the DiaYoung America.

Henry James, Jr., has written nothing since "Daisy Miller" so interesting from The Point of View" of Americans as his sketch under the latter title in the December Century. It is an attempt to depict American life from the point of view of several Americans who have lived in Europe and an Englishman and a French Academician who are traveling in America. Miss Sturdy, writing from Newport, to Mrs. Draper at Florence, says:

"My little nephews, when I first came

home, had not gone back to school, and it

distressed me so that, though they are

charming children, they had the vocal in-

flexions of little newsboys. My niece is 16 years old; she has the sweetest nature possible; she is extremely well-bred, and is dressed to perfection. She chatters fro m morning to night; but it isn't a pleas ant sound! These little persons are in the. opposite case from so many English girls. who know how to speak, but don't know how to talk. My niece knows how to talk, but doesn't know how to speak. Apropos of the young people, that is our other danger; the young people are eating us up-there is nothing in America but the young people. The country is made for the rising generation; life is arranged for them; they are the destruction of society. People talk of them, consider them, defer to them, bow down to them. They are always present, and whenever they are present there is an end to everything else. They are often very pretty; and physically, they are wonderfully looked after: they are scoured and brushed; they wear hygienic clothes, they go every week to the dentist's. But the little boys kick your shins and the little girls offer to slap your face! There is an immense literature entirely addressed to them, in which the kicking of shins and the slapping of faces is much recommended. As a woman of fifty, I protest. I insist on being judged by my peers. It's too late, however, for several millions of little feet are actively engaged in stamping out conversation, and I don't see how they can long fail to keep it under. The future is theirs: maturity will evidently be at an increasing discount. Longfellow wrote a charming little poem called 'The Children's Hour, but he ought to have called it 'The Children's Century.' And by the children, of course, I don't mean simple infants; I mean everything of less than twenty. The social importance of the young American increases steadily up to that age, and then it suddenly stops. The young girls, of course, are more important than the lads;

but the lads are very important too. "I am struck with the way the way they are known and talked about; they are little celebrities; they have reputations and pretensions; they are taken very seriously. As for the young girls, as I said just now, there are too many. You will say, perhaps, that I am jealous of them with my fifty years and my red face. I don't think so, because I don't suffer; my red face doesn't frighten people away and I always find plenty of talkers. The young girls themselves, I believe, like me very much; and as for me, I delight in the young girls. Thay are often very pretty, not so pretty as people say in the maga zines, but pretty enough.

How a Man Sews on a Button. Did you ever see a man in the solitude and privacy of his study attempt to sew a button on by himself? It is in all its details one of the most interesting perform ances in the world. First he hunts for a button. Generally to secure it he robs we finished the last of the claret; "and if Peter to pay Paul, and cuts one from another garment. This may be much larger or much smaller than the size he is wearing. Next, he hunts a needle. Probably he goes out and buys a paper of needles. He always chooses the largest needles, having the impression that large

> needles will sew stronger than small needles. As to thread, he gets the coarsest he can find, and this he doubles. He would thread his needle. He takes his big needle in one hand, his coarse black thread in the other. He bites off the thread to the de sired length. Then he tries to twist it to a fine point. Generally in this he succeeds in making two and sometimes three fine points out of one end. Of course he can't get all these points through the needle's 'eye at once. He tries hard to make that needle and thread get on friendly terms with each other, but they won't. They don't want to get acquainted. They do not wish to have anything to do with each other. Sometimes it is the needle that kicks; sometimes the thread. Sometimes he really imagines he has threaded his needle. It is an ocular delusion. The thread has missed the needle's eve by half an inch. It

is harder work than sawing wood.

At last the needle is threaded. Now he tries to sew the button on without taking his trousers off. This proves a failure. He twists himself in an uncomfortable position, and so would sew. But he can't sew so. He runs the needle into himself. And the contrary thread always insists on foul. ing or doubling round the next buttonpoisonous, particularly if made of cobalt | Then one part of the doubled thread won't work harmoniously with the other part. never be eaten. The color is produced by One part draws through the button's eye first and leaves the other part behind. into the stomach is never eliminated from | Then he gets hitched up, and the ambassador swears. He may not swear audibly, waits for reinforcement to eventually de- but the recording angel knows what going on in him, and debits him with every item. never be touched. They are purchased He sews hard. He has forgotten all about the necessity for a thimble. He jams his thumb down on the needle's head and it punctures his thumb or runs under the nail. By and by he sews the button's eye full of thread. His big needle don't pass through any more. He must stop. He ends by winding the thread as many times as it will go under the button. And perhaps he leaves off with two or three inches of thread sticking outside. A woman can, through many outward indications, tell when a man has been trying to sew on a button. He doesn't know the shibboleth of needle and thread, and it catches somewhere every time. At last the button is sewed on and he is proud of his work .-New York Graphic.

> PITTSBURG, MASS., Sept 28, 1878. SIRS-I have taken Hop Bitters and recomnend them to others, as I found them very

beneficial. MRS. J. W. TULLER, Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union.

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VS:

They sat 'neath the tree together, In the sunlit gardens of Kew, Mid the charm of the May-time weather, And the English sky so blue.

From the daisies growing round them, With their faces turned to the sun, He gathered the largest and fairest, Then pulled the leaves from one.

" What have you named your daisy?" She asked with coquettish voice; "Answer, sir, don't be lazy,

Who is the girl of your choice?" His black eyes flashed upon her, Why, what a question from you! Un peu; pas du tout; beaucoup;

Ah! the daisy says beaucoup. "What do you think I have named it?" "Can't you guess the name of all others

I should care to call my own?"

Her eyes looked deep and dreamy, And her cheeks grew softly red; "I think you had better tell me,"

She whispered with drooping head.

"Well! if you will know," he answered, Scattering the petals white, "It's that black-eyed girl from Boston, I waltzed with twice last night!"

-Our Continent.

Thought His Time Had Come.

For twenty years an old man of our

county, whom we will call Jack Baldwin, has cultivated the soil and drawn therefrom support for himself and his wife; he is childless. Not long since Jack left his in all my life. But I've done worse things that house in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old worn-out piece of clay land of about six acres in extent, in the centre of which was a well about thirty feet deep that at some time had probably furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing the spot an ill wind drifted Jack's hat from his head and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well and it tumbled in. Now, Jack had always practised the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering his hat. He ran to the well, and finding that it was dry at the bottom he unrolled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the the hat with a noose he concluded to save time by going down into the well himselfof the rope to a stump hard by, and was soon on his way down into the well.

It was a fact of which Jack was less

obvious than the reader hereof-that a mischievous fellow, whom we will call Neal Willis, was in the old building and it, and the two white ears stuck up through the saw Jack go down into the well, and it so new tile-top. It was an iron rabbit .- Chicago happened that Jack's old blind horse was | Tribune. near by with a bell on his neck. The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Neal's head to have a little fun; so he slipped up to the old horse, unbuckled the strap and approached the well with the bell in his hand, ting-a-ling. Jack thought the old horse was coming, and said, in an audible tone: "Hang the blind horse, he's comin' this way, sure, and he ain't got no more sense than to fall in here on me-wo, Ball!" But the sound of the bell came closer, and Jack was resting at the bottom of the well. "Great Jerusalem!" said Jack; "the old blind fool will be right on top of me in a minit-wo, Ball-wo, haw, Ball!" Just then Neal got close to the well and Our Father who art in-wo, Ball-heaven. hallowed be Thy-jee! Ball, jee! what'll I do?-name. Now I lay me down to sljee, Ball, out of your livers! (just then in fell more dirt) back, Ball; Oh Lord, if you ever intend to do anything for me-back, Ball, wo, wo!-Thy kingdom come-jee, Ball-Oh, Lord, you know I was baptized in Smith's mill dam-wo, Ball, ho'up! murder! wo-farewell world."

Neal could hold out no longer and showed himself at the top of the well, with a big horse laugh which might have been heard two miles. This was more than Jack could bear and he started up the rope like a monkey. "Darn your picture, I'll give you fists; I'll make your ears ring worse 'an that bell." Neal took to his heels and ran like a quarter horse, and the last that was seen of him he was half a mile from the well, with two hig dogs graphing at his coat and Jack close behind him.

A Miner's Bear Story.

The boys are nearly all down from the mountains and now securely housed for the winter. They have traveled all over Idaho, Montana and New Mexico in ated one of the red sash boys. search of wealth, and come back to Salt Lake City to rest and swap lies. If there where it comes from?" said the other. is one man in the world that can lie it is a prospector. A horseman will lie about his colts, a stockman will spin yarns about his cattle; but for pure, unadulterated fabrications, give us the miner. Here they are, heels elevated on stoves. and earnest listeners: one would think their bank account was unlimited. One of them says: "Over onto Yankee Fork last season I struck some rich float. It was good, you bet. Being rather late in the evening and knowing there was no one around, I thought I'd take it in next morning. Well, I started out early before sun-up, and I was so excited that I left my gun after me in the blankets. Well, as I was traveling along the trail just where the canyon narrows so that two men could hardly pass each other, what in thunder should I see but a big brown bear coming down the trail. Now, I had nothing on me to show fight with, and the bear didn't seem inclined to run away, and I was in a bad fix. Well, boys, do you know what I did? I just fell down on all-fours and commenced to The bear pranced, we both pranced up to each other, he sided up to me and I sided up to him, he kissed my car and I kissed his, and we both went along about our business as though nothing had happened.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alter-

key on the pantry door.

"Rough On Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

VARIETIES.

A LATE number of a well-known fashion journal says: "Annie of Austria collarettes are suitable

only for matinee jackets. Turkish fez caps are worn only as breakfast caps," Apropos of these edicts of fashion an inci-

Seated near a couple of ladies at the Grand the other night we overheard a portion of their conversation.

Said one: "You notice that I have on an Annie of Austria collarette.

"Yes," responded the other, "what could you have been thinking about, my dear? You know they are only worn at matinees." "Of course I do, and I felt so mortified. I

don't see how I came to make such a blunder. What in the world will people think? But I am always doing something dreadful; the other day I went down to dinner with my fez cap on Just think of it, wearing a breakfast cap to dinner! Did you ever hear anything so ridiculous in your life?"

And the other lady vowed that she never

A brutal fellow next to us, who had been list tening to the conversation, turned to us, and in a voice distinctly audible to the ladies, remark

"Queer what funny mistakes a man wil make about his tollet. You wouldn't believe it now, but it's a fact that I've come here to night* with my suspenders on wrong side

"Great Casar? Is that so?" we ejaculated "Yes," said he, "and I never felt so 'shamed

"Impossible?"

"Yes, sir; only last Sunday I went to churc with my opera-hat on, and the next night took in a variety show in my Sunday boots, and then the horrid thing went out to get drink .- Cincinnati Saturday Night.

An Oscar Wilde young man, who lives on the North Side and smokes cigarettes, heard his adored express a wish for a rabbit. Wandering at dusk past a residence surrounded by a spa cious lawn, and pondering the possibilities of raising lucre enough to purchase a long-eared pet for the damsel, his attention was attracted by a white object on the lawn. Closer examination showed it to be a rabbit. In the shadow of some shrubs the cow, and after several attempts to catch little animal set on its haunches, with ears erect. He chuckled to himself as he saw how he could save the money he was going to bor To accomplish this he made fast one end row to buy a rabbit. He climbed the fence, un dismayed by the four-inch gash in his wallpaper trousers, and stole softly upon the un suspecting rabbit. The rabbit never stirred Taking off his elegant tile, that he had stoo Dunlap off for that morning, he pounced upon the poor thing and jammed the hat down over

It is very well known that, although medica advice is made much sport of by certain of the laity, it is a practice among some to get such advice surrepitiously at an ordinary social interview whenever they can. The most innocent conversation sometimes conceals an insidious demand, or ends in a direct request for a medical opinion. One day a physician met in the street a gentleman who was accustomed to an nov him in this way. The doctor was stopped and a number of physical troubles rehearsed. "Great heavens!" said our Æsculapius in affected alarm, "is that the case? Let me see your tongue." The would-be patient looked around suspiciously, then opened his mouth with some reluctance. "I tell you," said the doctor, with apparent irritation, "put out your kicked a little dirt on Jack's ihead. Jack tongue. How can I make a diagnosis if I only thought Ball about to come, got close to see the tip! There, hold still! Farther! Now the side of the well and began to pray: close your eyes." The patient, conquered, "Oh, Lord, have mercy on-wo, Ball-a shut his eyes tightly and thrust out his tongue poor sinner-I'm gone now-wo, Ball- to the utmost. The doctor stepped around the corner quick as a flash, and was troubled no

> on one of his pupils. He was reviewing his classes, and when he came to this boy whose to answer the simplest questions. He was particularly defective in definitions.

"You don't know the meaning of any English words. Are there any other words in any other language of which you can give the definitions?" asked Mr. Whackem, sarcastically. "Yes, I know the meaning of some Chine

words. "You do, do you?" asked Mr. W. in a more sarcastic manner. "Do you know what the

66 Yes. 71 "What is it?"

more for advice gratis.

"Whackem!" And Whackem took the hint and did whack him with profuse liberality.

Two woodsmen stopped in front of a Water Street store night before last to inspect the wonderful electric light, the first they had ever

"So that is the 'lectric light, is it?" [ejacul

"Yes, that's what it is. Now, do ye kno "From the manufactory, I s'pose," was the

"Naw it don't, neither. Be jabers you can fool this 'ere chick about that. Why, you can't see it on the wires, there, can you?" said the first speaker, pointing to the wires leading to

the poles from the store. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the light must be manufactured in "that ere gallows shaped concern and sent out o them two copper sticks."-Bay City Tribune

As two young girls were riding in an omnibus, one of them, with features remarkable for prominence of nose, exhibited to the other a laguerreotype of herself, and they were engaged in discussing its merits, when an elderly lady got in. After awhile she said to the young girl with the picture: "Would you allow me to look at it?" Her modest request was met with an indignant: "It's none of your business." The old lady settled herself back in her will not have him, he don't care what be seat very complacently, when the companion of the one with the picture asked: "What did you wish to do with it?" "Oh, nothing;" replied the old lady; "I only wanted to see how successfully the artist had put such a nose on so small a plate!"

HERR Professor (with sudden impulse to du. cal amateur, whom he was accompanying in 'Deeper and Deeper Still):

"Jake hants, my talentful young frient! haf neffer pefore heart zat nople recidadeeff zung so vell to eggschbrez ze vorrts!" Ducal amateur (who occasionally sings a lit-

tle out of tune):

"A-you-a-flatter me, I fear."
"Ach, no! Vy, you gommenced it more or less in B, you gondinued it zomewhere apout B vlat, and you finished it almost in A!-and Protection for home industries-A lock and all ze while I vas blaying ze aggombaniment in C!! Now, zat is 'Teeper and teeper schtill,'

and no mischdake! Jake hants!!" The witty professor is very proud of his "little pid of vun," and is always " vondering vy zat schveet Mrs. Bunzempy te Dombgyns has gombleedly tropped him?"

The original Land League.-Three miles. Children are like boils. Everybody know ow to take care of those that belong to other

An exchange says that self-made men have erally a great deal to say in praise of their

A local Mrs. Malprop gushingly saysthat she does so love to sit at the piano in the gloaming, and impoverish.'

"Azure distemper" is the Boston name for the "blues." Bht "ultramarine lycantrophy" would be a more correct term. A blind mendicant in Paris wears this inscription round his neck: "Don't be ashamed to give only a sou. I can't see."

"Time is a good deal like a mule," wrote Johnny in his composition. "It is better to be ahead of time than behind time."

The trouble with Keely seems to be that the secret of his motor is locked up in his brain, and he has forgotten the combination. The proprietor of a Boston restaurant advertises his sausages as "unapproachable." must be enough life left in them to growl.

"That man is so good-natured that he would hold an umbrella over a duck in a shower of rain," observed Jerrold once of a brother dram-

Brown (as he was leaving our art converse zione, after a rattling scramble in the cloak-room)—"Confound it, got my own hat, after all!" The interchange of Christmas presents in

many cases means the giving something you can't afford in return for something you don't "My dear," remarked the miller's wife, as he came home after a long day's work, "if it takes ten mills to make a cent, where is the profit on

A quack doctor heads his advertisement: "Ho, all ye dyspeptics!" That's just what dyspeptics won't do. If they would all hot vigorously, they might not need any medical

A correspondent tells an anecdote of an old woman, who, when her pastor said to ber, "Heaven has not deserted you in your old age," replied: "No, sir; I have a very great appetite

A Pennsylvania man has a mouse in his of-fice which "sings and chirps all night like a bird." Wa can suggest nothing to meet the emergency unless it is a good-sized hungry

When Pat was sent to the lobster pot to see if there was anything in it, he said, upon re-turning: "There was no ripe ones, sorr; there was only grane ones, and so I tossed them all overboard "What shall I write about!" asked a young

reporter of the managing editor. "Oh, write about the first thing that comes to hand," was the brief order. The scribe drew his pay that night for an article on "door-knobs." A woman, lately looking at a printing-pres

at work, turned to her companion, and in a most earnest manner inquired: "Well, Char-ley, an' them's the things that writes the pa-pers! Be's them what they call editors?" Those English Collars.-First Swell: "By

Jove, Fred, that is quite the highest collar I've struck yet." Second Swell: "Think so, old man? Well, I don't mind telling you; it's a lit-tle idea of my own. It's one of the guvner's A Chicago clothing store gives a present of

a coal stove with an overcoat. Some of the ready-made coats need a furnace in them to keep a man warm. More wool and wadding and less coal stoves is what the boys want.— Peck's Sun. "What is the difference between the vouth and men's clothing department at the big cloth-ing shop?" asked an Irishman of a friend; and, receiving no reply, he continued: "Because at the wan I buys me clothes, and at the other I clothes me b'ys."

Speaking of the report that the Marquis of Lorne fears that the Indians will try to kidnap him while he is in the United States, the Buffalo Courier says: "How delightful it must be to preserve in this way through middle life the romantic delusions of childhood!"

The hymology of the poets of the Salvation Army puts the efforts of Pusey and Roundell Palmer in the shade. The newest thing in the shape of refrains is as follows:

"If you can't get in at the Golden Gate, Get over the Garden Wall."

A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air. "Well, honest fellow," said he, "'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor." To which the countryman replied: "'Tis very like you may, for I am sowing hemp."

"Why did you name your paper The Six Months?" was asked of an Arkansas editor. "Well, you see," he replied, "a fellow across the road there was running a paper called the Year, and knowing that most any farmer would rather subscribe for six months than a year, I took my chances on the shorter time and named my paper, The Six Months.



"DON'T MARRY A MAN TO SAVE HIM."

Of all the letters requesting advice, assistance or information, which have been received by the editor of the Household within the past two years, and which have been answered through the columns of the FARMER or by personal letter, perhaps the most interesting and the most pathetic was received last week. It is the old story of a loving girl clinging to a reckless and dissipated young man, whose love for his vices is stronger than his love for her, while he will not relinquish either entirely. A brief extract from the letter-without data to aid identification tells the story:

"Before we were engaged he had been with a fast set of young men and got into bad habits, but I did not know how bad. He promised to reform if I would marry him, and signed the pledge and for awhile kept straight. But his old friends—though God knows they were his worst enemies— tempted him back, and I could not help myself. * * * He broke off again, and I really believe meant to do better, but temptation came again and was too strong. * * * * I said I would not have anything more to do with him, and gave him his freedom. Now he says if I comes of him, and will not try to be anybody, but if I will marry him right away, we will go into some place where his old companions cannot influence him, and begin over again. I hardly dare trust him, yet my heart pleads for him. What

ought I to do?" I can quote in reply to this question, stanza from a fugitive scrap of rhyme floating about under the heading given this article, which, however it may halt on its poetic "feet," contains sound sense

and truth: You can pray for his soul from morn till eve, You can wish for the angels to bring reprieve To his sin-stained soul, but you'll always griev If you marry a man 'to save him.'"

There is, humanly speaking, no safety in marrying a man who has shown so lit. tle firmness and stability as to break his pledge and promises of reform so many times, unless one is prepared to accept the probability of becoming, at no late date, a drunkard's wife, with all the Regulator. It has never falled in relieving and shame, privation, and suffering implied in curing.

the term. It seldom happens that a man can resist temptation in one place which he cannot conquer in another; yet instances have been known where, removed from old associations, a dissipated youth has fought the good fight, conquered, and become a useful member of society. But, let him fight and conquer before you link yourself irrevokable to him; do not give him his reward first, but let him work for it, if he deems it worth having. And even then, there is a fearful risk to run lest that temptation, which assails us in all places and under all circumstances may prove too strong for resolution and principle, even when the latter have triumphed for months or years. If a fondness for intoxicants is a family trait, the chances of permanent reform are still further lessened; there are inherited tastes

to be continually fought. A young man makes use of a strong and at the same time a cowardly plea, when he begs a girl to marry him "to save him." He appeals to her affection for him, implying that it is strong enough to control his appetite, and that for love of her he can do what he cannot or will not, do for himself. He pays a subtle compliment to her pride and vanity, since she can do what no other can; and he is cowardly, because he tacitly puts the blame of his ruin-if it follows-on her shoulders, through her refusal to grant his desires. But it seems to me that if a young man's pride is not great enough to make him wish to offer the woman he chooses for his wife, himself, as fit for her acceptance as he can make himself, she can do little toward helping him "purify himself." He exacts of her the utmost purity, but does not hesitate to ask her aid to take himself out of the moral gutter to stand by her side! Would not it be best to sav to him, as did Elizabeth of England to an erring sister: "Cherie mie, I would be happy to stand by you, but I have not character enough for two." It does not seem to occur to these men who beg the girls to "save them" by marrying them, that a pure, sweet, truehearted girl has a right to demand something beside a sin-bound man, wise in al wickedness, with a record writ in dens of nfamy, too morally weak to stand alone, but depending on a woman's aid to help him to decency; that perhaps the pure may

have a predilection for like purity; that a woman has a right to require of her lover as clean a life as he expects of her; that he should be as worthy of honor as she to be called a "pearl among women;" that she has a right as well as he to require all that is best in him, and that that best is none too good for her. They do not consider that instead of leaning upon a woman's strength and courage, they should rather offer their own as a bulwark to her help lessness, and that while they would resent the imputation of being controlled by woman, it is hard for her to seem to fol low, yet really always lead. Perhaps they do not understand that the firmest band that links a woman's heart to her husband's is to feel that he is her master, not in the sense of slavish subserviency, but

as superior, in the true meaning of the saying "and he shall rule over her." Nor in their selfish desire for possession do young men seem to consider what a fearful burden they impose upon the women they profess to love, when they ask them to do what they acknowledge their own inability to do, and undertake to keep them from vice, with but one weapon to depend upon, and that, always in such instances, a frail one to lean upon. when the beloved object is yet to be won and possession is consequent upon that reformation, what hope is there in the future, when the object is obtained?

There are too many young girls who are willing to marry young men, whose moral characters and habits will not bear inspection, thus wrecking their lives before they have hardly commenced the voyage there are too many mothers-and fathers too-who allow the worldly standing and present possessions of a suitor, his ability to furnish their daughter a comfortable i not luxurious home at once, to blind them to what is far more important, the reputa tion he bears among his neighbors. Is he idle, fond of "down town," not averse to a revel with "the boys;" is he parsimonious, hard at a bargain, quick to take a mean advantage, brutal to animals, and disrespectful to his parents? if so, a good farm and a big house on it ought not to overbalance these disadvantages. We must not expect too much of "poor humanity;" there are unfortunately few who have a moral bill of health which is clean all through, but it is at least wise to look out for palpable vices, and take heed of out ward indications which point to inward predispositions. Very much might be done by parents in guiding and controlling the settlement in life of the young people of their families, if they would but exer cise a wise supervision as to the friends and associates of the latter, and if they would lay a solid foundation of right thinking on the subject of the veniality

of social transgressions. And the girls may set it down as an as sured fact, that it is a solemn thing to "marry a man to save him." There i something radically wrong about him if he needs "saving" in that way; and she who is foolhardy enough to undertake it, casts into one side of the balance all the glorious possibilities of her young life, too often to find them outweighed by depraved tastes. She should weigh the chances of failure as well as success, and see what her life will be if she fails; see it in all its unloveliness, its humiliations and deprivations, and choose, with the thought in her heart that she makes or mars her own life, and that, with her best endeavor, her most faithful love and self denial, she may yet fail of

"Making a path for his godless feet, Up to the grace of the Mercy-seat." BEATRIX.

Next. When you have tried so-called remedies for dyspepsia, headache and biliousness, with no envy. benefit, let your next trial be Simmons Liver

THE VALUE OF WATER.

When we consider how largely water enters into the preparation of our food, and its indispensability under any cir where they may know with whom their cumstances, we realize how essential it is children are associating, there need be no that we should have not alone a large, fear of evil results; and as they grow but a pure supply of this useful element. On most farms quantity is made a greater with silver-and still they love to dance, desideratum than quality, so large a supply being needed for stock and household do so. If the aged man with furrowed purposes. The man who arranges for a brow was "a bad man" I do not think constant supply of water, both soft and dancing made him so, or that it made him 'hard," and makes proper arrangements | worse, unless the company he was in was for the disposal of the waste, has banished such that he was influenced to more evil the terrors of "wash day," and greatly than was already in his own heart. Sup lightened the work in the kitchen. No pose you had seen an old man dancing, farm house-or any other house-should be built without provision for the cistern man, would you have been as willing to pump in the kitchen, or in a "pump believe and make a record of that also? room" adjacent, and a pipe should be Ah, if we have no greater sin than danclaid to convey to a safe distance all the ing to feel remorseful over, methinks we waste water and liquid slops. The "rain may keep on as long as we like, though water barrel" with its "outlying dis- we have "but little left to do but die," tricts" of boards adjusted to catch the and still our hearts will go out in joyous drip from the roof, has, we hope, been anticipation to the unseen world to which retired from the premises of every reader we soon may pass. In the words that of the FARMER, in favor of the capacious fell from the gentle Saviour's lips, the reservoir holding a supply warranted to father of the prodigal son, besides killing outlast a summer's drouth, and with a the fatted calf, celebrated his son's return good pump in it. If the water can be with music and dancing. As then, danceither filtered, or allowed to pass through ing seems to have been an amusement a sieve which will remove all debris known in those days, if it had been conwashed from the roof, it will keep sweet sidered so much of an evil, would not much longer. There is a very simple appliance by which this may be done, but In all of his teachings there is not a word we believe it is covered by a patent, though it seems as if there was no more teem with charity and love toward the call for a patent upon it than for a restriction as regards the use of a cistern at all. The water on the way to the eistern runs into a tank or barrel. As this overflows. it passes outward-again through another pipe into the cistern, giving opportunity for it to settle and be filtered in the first receptacle.

No one but a woman and a housekeeper knows how important a factor water becomes in domestic economy, nor how large a supply is needed for every day's consumption. It will take as much, if not more, water to supply the needs of a good sized family, averaging the week old fogyism, which is already "dying at through, as to water all the stock on the farm. But many a man whose cattle and horses are watered by means of a windmill, which spares him the trouble of agitating the pump handle, thinks nothing of letting his wife or "the girls" carry the water for domestic purposes from a well fifty or one hundred yards from the house, or "hook up" a supply from the cistern with a crotched pole. "This ought not to be thus, my countrymen:" do not be selfish in this matter of conveniences for doing work, but if you make things "handy" for yourself, see that labor saving appliances lighten as much as may be, the work of the other and often "silent" partner in the matrimonial partnership.

In locating a well it is best to remember that a well from forty to sixty feet deep will drain a circle of not less than 200 feet in diameter, and in loose, gravelly soil, a still greater area. The thought of receiving into such a reservoir the surface drainage of the barnyard, the sewerage from the house, or impurities from any source is so disgusting that the sight of a well in close proximity to such things, somehow makes us prefer a cup of tea, in which the germs of disease have been at least "well boiled," to the cup of cold, sparkling water from the most picturesque of "old oaken buckets." The water MR. WHACKEM, a Frankford teacher, was arrested recently and gave bonds for an assault on one of his pupils. He was reviewing his classes, and when he came to this boy whose name is Kosciusko Murphey,Jr., his pupil failed to answer the simplest questions. He was particularly deforable, it is all title brandy now I think you'd make a good mince pie."

may, for I am sowing hemp."

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love?"
"Malspice, my beloved."
"But the other?" "Allspice, my beloved."
"But the other?" "Yes, appies, belovedest." "Yes, appies, belovedest." "Well, John, if you'd only drink just a little brandy now I think you'd make a good mince pie."

may be tasteless, and unchanged in the vicious tastes of a man but love! By no other means can she possibly hope to restrain or keep even the slightest hold upon him. And if that love is not mighty enough to lead to thorough reformation.

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love?"
"What power has a woman to use against the vicious tastes of a man but love! By no other means can she possibly hope to restrain or keep even the slightest hold upon him. And if that love is not mighty enough to lead to thorough reformation.

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What power has a woman to use against the vicious tastes of a man but love! By no other means can she possibly hope to restrain or keep even the slightest hold upon him. And if that love is not mighty enough to lead to thorough reformation.

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love?"
What power has a woman to use against the vicious tastes of a man but love! By no other means can she possibly hope to restrain or keep even the slightest hold upon him. And if that love is not mighty enough to lead to thorough reformation and winder diseases. It is not safe, and unchanged in dancing might be had in purer air and betweet the vicious tastes of a man but love! By no other means can she possibly hope to surcharged with slow poison, the surcharged with slow poison, the surcharged with slow poison, the surcharged with may be tasteless, and unchanged in ized iron or lead pipes for any purpose about wells or cisterns. The galvanized coating consists of zinc or zinc and tin. and a chemical change is induced by the action of the water on the metal by which oxide and carbonate of zinc are formed let young and old be present, or let each and held suspended in the water. These

are extremely poisonous. Plenty of water suggests personal cleanliness, so promotive of good health. It would be well if every farmer's house were provided with a bathroom where after a day's dragging or plowing in the dust, he could indulge in the luxury of a bath more extended than the usual removal of a coating of soil from hands, face and feet, where the tired woman after her forenoon's engagement with the flatirons, could "cool off," and the babies, bless 'em! be scoured and polished till sweet and rosy as only plenty of water

can make them. To those about to build new houses, or reconstruct the old ones, we suggest: Make provision for water in the kitchen whether you have plate glass windows in the parlor or not. The running out of doors for every pail of water, perhaps up and down three or four steps as well, is a fruitful source of "tiredness" as well as a stepping stone to serious diseases. Also exercise your natural Yankee gumption" toward the securing a small room to be furnished with zinc bathtub, with pipes from the pump to fill and a waste pipe to empty it, and enjoy one of the greatest luxuries of civilization.

DANCING.

Hitherto I have stood outside, a quiet listener, but am roused to enter and say my say, by M. M.'s slightly uncharitable attack on dancing and dancers. I can see no reason why the reverend pastor of any church should not invoke God's blessing on the proceedings of any respectable dance, and join the dance himself afterward, if so minded, and have no reason to feel that he had brought discredit on himself or his church. There you have my opinion, and may perhaps be more shocked by it than if you really heard the pastor yourself. Why should we condemn an innocent amusement, which is a part of the nature of every one? I have seen a little girl of three summers dance to the music of her mother's singing, over the floor, sometimes on the tips of her little boots, whirling round and round, and taking such steps as would fill the heart of many a grown up young lady with sauce. It is very good.

Young people are always sociably inclined, and will seek amusement some-

to open their own houses, and give their opportunity of dancing, where there need be no "miscellaneous embracing," and older, even if their heads are crowned I contend that it is well that they should whom your friend had said was a good Jesus have given some word against it? of the kind-if I mistake not-while they whole human family, teaching us not to judge one another, for only God can look upon the heart. We cannot tell how kindly the heart may beat beneath a satin robe, though the feet may whirl in the mazes of the dance, and the head be silvered with age. It seems to me, the better lives we live, I mean the more unselfish, kind and charitable we are in our feelings and actions towards all our brothers and sisters in the great human family, the lighter and happier our hearts will be, and we are told that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." When the top," (by which I mean in the minds of our best and smartest preachers,) is laid in its grave, we shall see the churches encouraging their young members to dance in proper places at proper times, thus shielding them from the temptation to attend public

WILLIAMSTON, Jan. 10th.

time, and speed the welcome day."

When that "Young Reader" sought for advice about dancing, in the House-

balls, for want of a better place to

find the amusement that is natural, right

and innocent. "Roll round, ye wheels of

MORE AROUT DANCING.

hold columns, he had certainly better have gone to his pastor or some clergy man. For as he is a reader of this paper he will probably read all that will be said for and against, and then not be able to see which side has the most truth. Beatrix and M. M. well know what a large field for argument they have entered upon. They therefore let us know

in the beginning that they don't mean to quarrel. Now I do the same. I take sides with "M. M.," and think she has shown the truth very plainly. Of course I don't mean to condemn the exercise received in dancing, but take it as a whole, with all its surrounding circumcompany, seeing all of them glad? Some one will say experience shows that such is not the case. He may be right, but don't that prove that he is a little on the wrong path in seeking his amusements. I say sex dance by themselves, and the ball rooms will be empty. And to M. M.'s view of dancing church members. I wish to add this: The same wind that blows person to dances will blow him out of church. Yes, it is a wind that blows in that direction. I expect some other Household member to argue some of the many other points in this question.

CALEDONIA, Jan. 4th.

Useful Recipes.

WHITE SPOTS ON WINDOW SILLS .- A white spot is often made on a painted window sill by allowing flower pots to set long thereon. To remedy this take fine wood ashes, rub the spot, then wash off with clean water.

TAPIOCA CREAM .- Three tablespoons tapioca, soaked in a teacup of water over night; add one quart of milk; stir together and boil 20 minutes. Beat the yolks of three eggs and one cup of sugar thoroughly; stir into the milk flavor with vanilla. Beat the whites very stiff, put in the bottom of the dish and pour the rest over it. Serve when hot.

LEMON PIE.-Yolks of three eggs beaten well, to which add one full cup of sugar, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and one tablespoonful of flour, stirred into two-thirds cup of water. Bake in a hot oven. As soon as the custard is fairly set and the crust done, spread over the top the whites of the eggs, previously beaten stiff with a little sugar, and return to the oven to brown a trifle.

STOVES blackened when entirely cold wil keep the clean look a very great deal longer than when they are polished when the stove is warm. Zinc can be brightened by rubbing it with kerosene oil, but it is much better to have it painted, as this will save much labor. It is said that coal oil rubbed on with a flannel rag, will brighten the nickel platings of stoves and

APPLE PUDDING .- Two cupfuls of fine crumbs; two cupfuls of chopped apples; one cupful of sugar; one teaspoonful mixed cinnamon and mace; a little grated lemonpeel, juice of lemon; half a pound raisins, seeded and chopped; four eggs; one cup of milk; pinch of sods in the milk. Scald the milk; pour upon the crumbs, and beat light. Add beaten yolks sugar, fruit, and spice-at last, the whites Bake in a buttered dish, covered, half an hour then uncover and drain. Eat hot with swe

Catarrh of the Bladder.

clined, and will seek amusement some-where, and when parents are wise enough Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of children and their neighbors' children the the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roote, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Taylor, Woolfenden

& Co.,

165 & 167 Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

No Quarter on Prices! **Good Goods & Low Prices Will Tell**

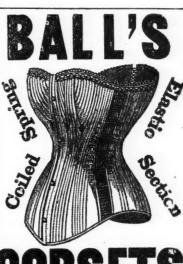
During the month of January, in order to reduce and clean up stock before Inventory, we shall offer our entire assortment of

Silks, Velvets, Plushes DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS

- AT -A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Do not fail to see them, as decided BARGAINS are offered in every Depart-

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO. 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.



t injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies a "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid: Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50 VKICES, by Mail, Postage Paldi
Health Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50
Health Preserving (fine could) \$8.00. Paragon
Skiri-Supporting, \$1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywheres
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, III.

JAMES PYLE'S THE BEST THING KNOWN

Washing and Bleaching In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAM'S PYLE, NEW YORK.

Teas Down! Down!

BUY DIRECT. ONE SMALL PROFIT. Pare Uncolored Teas

Oclong, per 1b........25c, 35c, 48c, 58c; very best, 68c Gunpowder, per 1b.25c, 35c, 48c, 58c, 68c; very best, 78c Young Hyson, Per 1b.25c,35c,48c,5%c, 68c; very best, 78c English Breakfast, per lb ... 25c, 50c, 60c; very best, 80c We pack the above in 5-lb. air-tight cans without extra charge. These cans are practically air-tight, and therefore retain the full flavor of the Tea until all is used.

Our Teas are as fine as any, and we

Parties in the country can remit by Post-Office Order or Bank Draft, payable to J. HICKSON. We make no charge for boxes, and deliver at the depot free of charge.

guarantee satisfaction.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE

113 East Madison St., Chicago. Send for New Fall Price-List. Mailed free

Do Your Own Stamping WITH BRIGGS' PATENT PAPERS.

A warm iron transfers these liganitini patterns to any fabric better and cheaper than you can have them stamped. Illustrated Catalogue showing 300 designs for braiding, embroidery, etching and outlines, sent on receipt of 15 cents. A liberal discount to dealers. Mention this paper.
W. H. QUINBY, 812 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, Ohlessen

he should call the natural or wild shape, as shown by the deer or stag, and the latter shape should be carefully avoided in breeding stock. He said the milk shape, which he should next consider, was to be found in the improved breeds of cattle. Frequently cows with the beef shape were found to be deep milkers, but it was not a general rule, and breeders should remember that only those animals having very prominent milk points would be certain of transmitting them to their offspring. The milk shape might be called the wedge shape-the upper and under lines converging as they go forward, and the lines at the side also. The shoulder should be rather thin, but fairly well covered at the milk vein. The beef shape was undoubtedly the most pleasing to the eye. There would be good animals found in all the breeds; the difference, he thought, was in the percentage of good milkers in each breed. The smaller, or medium sized animals of the various breeds would, as a rule, prove the best for breeding milk stock. In regard to colors he believed mixed colors would be found the best, and those breeders, whether of milk or beef stock, who aimed to breed only solid colors, would certainly injure the quality of their stock. His experience told him solid colors should be avoided. The next point he should refer to was the disposition. Some animals had a wild, fierce disposition, others a mild, contented He should of course prefer the The best were those that, improperly handled, would be the most ungovernable. These were generally ani mals of the most domestic disposition if properly cared for and handled. Uniformity of form and characteristics was an important matter, and he would recommend careful attention to it. Handling, he said, had always been considered an important point, and frequently, he thought, carried too far. The hair should be mossy thick set and sleek, with a medium thick ness of skin. Sometimes animals with harsh-looking hair really had not. They had long hairs that had a coarse, harsh look, but the short hair close to the skin was soft and mossy. The secretions of the organs were also an important aid in determining the value of dairy animals. The secretions of the body will always correspond with each other, and as milk is a secretion it will be of the same character as the others. If the ear wax is abundant, and of a rich yellow color, the cream will generally be the same. The secretions in the eyes, the color of the skin as shown by the teats, around the eyes, etc., are also indications.

In regard to Guenon's milk-mirror or

escutcheon, he did not think any man re-lying upon it alone, could judge of the merits of cattle. Still it was a very im-portant sign and should be carefully studied. Had failed to find it as accurate a sign as Guenon and others have declared it to be. A description of the escutcheon was given. It should be, he thought, divided into three parts—the first extending in front of the udder, the second the udder itself, and the third on the inside of the thighs, extendng from the rear of the udder to the tail. It was a popular mistake to assume that the escutcheon only referred to that por-tion extending up the thighs to the tail. In connection with the escutcheon or mirror, the hair of the whole animal should be examined. Dairy animals should have fine, soft hair, and on the neck, face and points, the hair should run into whorls or feathers. Could not say that the feathers on the neck were a sure sign of good, but taken with other signs they were useful in helping to form

an estimate of the value of the animal.

The milk veins; being closely connected with the udder, were valuable indications of the milking qualities of the cow. They should be large and crooked not running in a straight direction. As a rule the animal having the largest veins, taking feed longer they become, and the better th milking qualities, as the production of milk is generally in accordance with their size, number and length. He classified true veins as single, double and triple veins. Dairy animals should have crooked hind legs, which were less sightly than the straight hind leg as shown by a beef breed such as the Shorthorn. Another point is the shape of the ribs; the should not be rounded out in the case of dairy cattle, and the barrel therefore no so round, but breeders must put up with these two points, although not considered

Mr. Baldwin then gave a history of the

Dutch cattle. They originated in the Netherlands, of which Holland and Friesland are provinces. The name Holstein was misleading, as Holstein was formerly a part of Denmark and now of Prussia, and what cattle of this breed they have undoubtedly came originally from the Netherlands. They have been traced back for over two thousand years in the hands of the Friesians, a peculiar race of people, very conservative, opposed to all change, and who never mixed with neighboring nations. Their cattle have been bred the same way, and by selection have become wonderfully adapted to the agriculture of that country. No animal was kept until over seven years, the farmers finding that cows failed in their milk after that age, your druggist for it, and if he has not got and that it was more profitable to feed them and turn them off to the butchers and supply their place with younger stock. A full description of the methods of farm management in the Netherlands was given, and the important place occu-pied by cattle of the country shown. They had aided the inhabitants to make that country one of the most prosperous and wealthy in Europe. He said there might be a disposition on the part of these Dutch or Friesian cattle to deteriorate in this country, owing to the difference in climate, but this could be obviated by returning to their native country for fresh The Dutch-Friesian, as he preferred to call these cattle, partook largely of the character of the first Shorthon imported to this country, and it was nearly certain that they had been used to improve the old Durham race. They made beef cattle when through milking, always brought a good price. He always brought a good price. spoke of the controversy between those who favored the Holstein Herd-Book and those who thought the Dutch-Friesian

In answer to a question from Mr. Hatch, the speaker said the cattle were put in the stable at a certain time in the fall, and never taken out, even to water, until spring. The stables are kept in the neat-est and cleanest condition possible. In the spring the cattle are turned out, and are kept out until autumn. At first the cows have to be blanketed, as the climate is subject to severe and sudden changes

the proper designation of the breed. For

the true interests of the breed these dif-ferences should be harmonized.

them very domestic. Mr. Hatch-What do they feed? Mr. Baldwin-Nothing but hay and oil The hay would be considered very there out of condition. or here, but he had never seen an animal

Some discussion followed upon the question of the rival herd-books, and the desirability of the Association working steadily to arrange a compromise of the conflicting interests.

Mr. Rufus Baker, of Lenawee County, was called out, but he said Mr. Baldwin's able address had covered the ground so well that he could only endorse what had been said. He had studied the system of Guenon thoroughly, but found when he depended on it alone he was frequently in

After some discussion the Secretary was ordered to prepare and print a catalogue of the stock bred and owned by the breeders of this State on the first of October next, no reports to be received after the 15th of that month. Milk records are also to be published when furnished.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Lansing the second Wednesday in January, 1884.

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farme. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Wolf Teeth in Horses-Cramp.

PARKVILLE, Mich., Jan. 5th, 1883.

DEAR SIR:-I have a bay gelding colt, coming four years old in the spring, that has what are generally called wolf teeth on the upper-jaw, right in front of the back teeth, one on each side, about a quarter of an inch long. Some say I should have them punched out, or he will get blind; his eyes matter a little once in a while. Others say I should let them alone, that they will come out in time and not hurt him. Please give advice in next paper. P. S. Sometimes he has something in his left hind leg which causes him to stretch it out behind, resting on the toes, and can not move it forward without apparent great pain; it generally lasts about a day, and he does not seem to mind it. G. s. Answer.-Wolf teeth usually make their

appearance in the mouth of the colt be-

situated immediately in front of the first upper-molar tooth, on either side, and are shed before the process of dentition is fully completed; occasionally they remain in the mouth during the life of the animal. They are not supernumerary teeth, as has been asserted by many clever authorities; but are natural teeth found in the mouth of all colts, and should be described as belonging to the deciduous set or milk teeth, and may be found in three out of five colts at two years old. The mistaken notion of farmers and horsemen that these tiny teeth cause blindness in horses, unless removed, arises from her husband, which surprised her not a little, want of proper investigation; their presence is not looked for so long as the ani- and wondered therefore at his lack of apprecimal's eyes remain all right; but, when they show indication of weakness, or any morbid condition from whatever cause, the mouth is examined, and the presence of the wolf tooth does the mischief. As there is no distinct communication, or sympathetic action between these teeth and the eye, we would say to those believing in such nonsense, do as we have

have done in several hundreds of colts, make an examination of the upper-jaw of the newly-foaled colt when dead; cut down in front of the first molar tooth in the upper-jaw, and the tooth cavity will be found filled with the pulp, which in the yearling is developed as the wolf the yearling is developed as the wolf beautiful transparent placque, 5c; a comic tooth, but is not always cut through at chromo, Household Troubles, 13x21, 10c; a set that period of life. Veterinary Surgeon large size scrap book cards, finally colored, 5c; Horn says he has "made an examination a sheet of "Rough on Rats" music, with song and condition into account, would give the most milk. The longer the veins the of one thousand horses, with a view of teller in verse, filled with comic illustration. better, hence the more crooked they are settling this question, as to whether the teller in verse, filled with comic illustrations the longer they become and the better the so-called wolf teeth are injurious to the eye Out of 1,073 examined, he found 13 blind in both eyes; seven blind in one eye only 37 having affection of one eye or both eyes, six out of that number being nearly blind 216 had wolf teeth, only one of which showed any symptoms of diseased eyes." The above is but an indorsement of our own experience. The usual practice of the advocates of blindness is to knock them out, which, in young colts, is rarely accomplished. The root being long is invariably broken off, leaving the root behind while, if injurious at all, it must be the root that is so. At the age of four or five years this root usually has been absorbed to such an extent that they can often be picked out with the thumb nail. Our advice is bathe the eyes with tepid water, and let nature take her course. In answer to your second question we would say, that the symptom given indicates cramp, the best application for which is Prof. R. Jennings' Evinco liniment. Ask

Diseased Lambs.

it, ask him to send for it.

FOREST HILL, MICH., Jan. 8th, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-As I wrote you some time ago for treatment for some diseased lambs see Michigan Farmer of October 24th, 1882.) which has called out a series of very interesting and instructive letters on the subject, I take the liberty to explain to you why I did not send you the animals for examination. On the day that I wrote you I took all that showed symptoms of disease (8 in number) and confined them in a small pen in my yard, allowing them to go in at one end of the shed. I began feeding clover hay, with a liberal feed of bran, oats and corn mixed once a day. The grain I increased gradually to a very heavy feed. For about four weeks I kept constantly before them a mixture of salt, sulphur, tar and ashes, giving free access to clean fresh water. I give the same once a weel now, except that I have added a small portion of sulphate of iron. I have not lost any since I shut them up, and they are all in a thriving condition, although, as you remarked in your reply to my letter, some of them are "tucked up" in appearance.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 28, 1882 I subscribe to the efficiency of Downs' Elixin It has been a standard remedy in my family for J. A. ARTHUR, years. Deputy Customs Collector.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 26, 1882. I have used Downs' Elixir for forty years, and consider it a safe and valuable medicine in all cases of coughs, colds, and for any pulmon

I always fall back on this old remedy when the symptoms are alarming, and it has never disappointed me. IRA SHATTUCK.

CITY ITEMS.

THE new hotel at the Stock Yards is being rushed through with all speed possible, and i will not be long until the drovers can get a unch without having to walk a mile or more.

SINCE the burning of the Newhall House at Milwaukee, the building inspectors of Detroit are making a rigid inspection of the hotels, theatres and buildings where people are employed in the upper stories.

DETECTIVE D. K. SULLIVAN, who has been connected with the police force ever since its organization, died suddenly Sunday morning last, of heart disease. Prior to the organization of the police force, he was constable of the 7th ward for a number of years, and was one of the hest known men in the city.

MAYOR THOMPSON last week notified James F. O'Neil, of the Park Theatre, that if he allowed the production of the ,lay "Jesse James" at his theatre he would revoke his license. The play was not presented, and now the owner of the piece, who is also the leading character in the drama, has sued O'Neil for \$5,000 damages for non-fulfillment of his part of the contract. The mayor has given notice that for the balance of his term "moriality must be observed.

LAST Monday night fire broke out about seven o'clock in the evening in what is known as the Telegraph Block, on the corner of Griswold and Congress Streets. The fire started in the elevator, and in a few minutes after the discovery the stairway was in flames, and the egress of those in the upper story was shut off. The upper floor was occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and at the time of the fire here was thirty employes at work, among them one lady. For a few minutes there was terrible excitement among the crowd who had congre gated to witness the fire; the inmates of the upper story thronged to the windows, and some acted as if they were preparing to risk a jump to the street, which would have been almost certain death. The trucks with the fire escape adders arrived in good time, but owing to the telegraph wires, which formed a perfect net at this point, considerable delay was experienced in getting them into position, Finally they tween the first and second year. They are reached the upper story, and all descended safely, and the spectators sent up a hearty cheer. The loss on the building is estimated at \$30,000, and is insured.

A very good story, and what is more, an authenticated one, is told of the wife of a wellknown and respected Nottingham manufacturer, who, being with her husband in Paris, and occupied with the colossal shopping which such visits seems inevitably to entail, fell in love with a lace fichu of exquisite fineness and delicacy, which was offered to her for the moderate sum of 240 francs. She would instantly have purchased it had she not been deterred by various mysterious signs of dissuasion from as she knew him to be a judge of good lace, ation of this beautiful specimen. The moment they left the shop her disappointment broke forth:

"John, why did you keep me from buying that lovely thing? And only \$10! I am sure you could not think that dear. Why did you not let me have it?"

"You are quite right, my dear," was the reply of the unmoved John. "We consider that a very superior article; and the reason that l did not want you to buy it was because it came from one of my own frames, and I can let you have as many of the same kind as you like for 15s apiece."

Ladies, It's Just Lovely.

A patent "Rough on Rats" iron holder, 10c nd jokes, 5c. All postpaid on receipt of 20 E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, January 16, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 5,100 bbl., ship nents, 8,261 bbls. City brands of white wheat ar n demand and firm, while country brands are ittle weak, and in the case of the lower grade buyers have succeeded in obtaining concessions Yesterday there was a somewhat stronger tone de veloped, owing to the steadiness shown by th wheat market. We quote: Choice white wheat, (city).

linnesota spring...... linnesota patents.....

Wheat .- There was a very quiet market yester day, with little stock offering. The demand wa not active, but such as it was, was not well met, and sellers mannaged to secure a slight advance on spot. Futures were weaker except for May, which closed somewhat higher. No. 1 white closed a \$1 00%, No. 2 do, at 88c, No. 3 do at 78%c, No. 2 red at \$1 01, No. 3 red at 901/2c, and rejected at 711/2c. Futures closed on the following range: February, \$1 00%; March, \$1 03; May, \$1 06%. Corn.—The market yesterday was easier, and No. 2 was offered at 55c per bu. No sales of that grade were reported. Rejected closed at 51½c.

Oats.—Supplies light, but the market is easier

Yesterday sales were made at 40%c for No. 2 white, and 38%@39c for No. 2. Barley .- Quiet but steady, with fine bright amples at \$1 80@2 per cental, and low grades at

Feed .- Firmer: receipts are light and demand are limited. Bran would command about \$13 50, coarse middlings \$14, fine do \$17@18; corn meal Butter.-Very dull; fine roll is quoted at 240

elections in some quarters being held at 25c, bu with no movement except in small lots. The low er grades are a perfect drug in the market. E.Cheese.-Market firm at a range of 15@16c pe lb for best makes of full cream State. Stocks are

Eggs.-Fresh are scarce and firm at 28@29c pe ozen; pickled are in large supply and dull at 23@ 25c per dozen. Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation

are 28@30c per lb. Onions,-Market dull. Prices are \$1 40@1 50 per bbl., and 40c per bu. Beans .- Steady and a shade higher. City picked, \$2 30@2 35 per bu.; unpicked, \$1 50@1 75.

Apples.-There is a steady demand for good tock at \$3 per bbl, and choice would comman Apple Jelly.-The market is well supplied a

Cranberries.-Choice Cape Cod fruit is firm at \$15 per bbl and \$5 per bu. Dried Fruit.—Apples, 7@7%c for southern; a few State apples are offered at 8@8%c; peaches 15@18c; blackberries, 11@12c; California pitte

Clover Seed .- Scarce with active demand Prime sold yesterday at \$8 10 per bu., and for anuary delivery, \$8 20 was asked. No. 2 is worth \$7 70@7 75.

Poultry.-Receipts are light and for small lots of well handled stock high prices are paid. Turteys are quoted at 16c; chickens at 13@14c; ducks are nominal at about 15c, and geese at \$121/2@13c Peas.-Wisconsin dried blue peas, \$1 35@1 40 the market is quiet. Potatoes.-Not many are moving at presen

but the market is firm and for carloads a demand Honey.-Almost lifeless. Fine white comb is held at 16218c, with little or no movement.

Dressed Hegs .- Offerings light and the mar ker firmer. Fair hogs are readily taken at \$7 25

@7 50 per cwt. Provisions .- Mess pork is steady at forme rices, lard a shade lower, as are also hams-Other smoked meats unchanged, Tallow is firm and higher. Quotations in this market are as fol-

..\$17 75 @\$18 00 ... 18 50 @ ... 19 50 @ 20 00 10½@ 11 Clear do.
Lard in tierces, per 10.
Lard in kegs, per 10.
Hams, per 20.
Shoulders, per 10.
Choice bacon, per 30.
Extra Mess beef, per bbl.
Tallow, per 30. 10½@ 11¼@ 12½@ 12¾@ 12¾@ 12¾@ 12¾@ 7¼@ 12 @ 12% 9½ 13 Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.-5 loads: three at \$13; one at \$12 50 and \$9. monuay.—o logges: three at \$13; one at \$12 50 and \$9.

Tuesday.—12 loads; three at \$12 50; two at \$13, \$12 and \$10; one at \$14, \$11 75 \$11 and \$550.

Wednesday.—30 loads: seven at \$13; five at \$14; four at \$12 50; three at \$12, \$11; and and \$9; two at \$15, \$13 50, \$10 50, \$10 and \$9 50; one at \$11 50.

Thursday.—38 loads: eight at \$13; six at \$10; five at \$14 and \$12;; four at \$11; two at \$15 and \$13 50; one at \$12 75, \$12 50, \$11 25, \$10 75, \$9 50 and \$9.

Friday.—40; fifteen at \$12; six at \$10; four at \$14, \$13; and \$9; three at \$13 50 and \$11; one at \$12 50.

Saturday.—11 loads: two at \$13 50, \$12, \$11 and Saturday.—11 loads: two at \$13 50, \$12, \$11 and \$10; one at \$14 50, \$13 and \$10 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Jan. 13, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.
Ann Arbor	13	214	63
Albion	. 18		
Brighton	54	189	43
Battle Creek	18		
Clyde		242	5
Charlotte	27	40	138
Chelsea		26	18
D., G. H. & M. R'y	20	402	127
Dexter	14		15
Eaton Rapids		93	58
Grand Ledge	30	50	134
Highland		117	129
Howell		271	72
Jonesville	. 29	~11	7
Lansing		109	
Marshall	21		62
Milford		97	~
Mason		96	46
Metamora		90	61
Northville			141
Onandago	23		6
Plymouth		43	35
Portland		155	73
Pama			10
Rochester		97	51
Saline		174	23
		70	
Tekonsha		175	
Wixom		193	58
Williamston		189	
Ypsilanti			139
Drove in	. 8		
m-1-1	***	0.000	1 710
Total	555	2,679	1,516
CATTLI	₹.		

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 555 head, against 483 last week, . Besides these there were six loads of westerns, making in all about 700 head of cattle on sale. For butchers cattle there was an active demand, and this class sold plump up to last week's rates. For heavy steers and oxen the market was a little weak, but not quotably lower. About all the offerings changed hands, and the market closed firm at the QUOTATIONS:

Wm. Wreford & Co sold Reid 17 mixed westerns by 958 lbs at \$4 35, and 27 to McGee av 860 lbs at

lbs at \$4 25.
Switzer & Ackley sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 Switzer & Ackley sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 903 lbs at \$3 70.

Hosley sold Drake 10 fair shipping steers av 1,232 los at \$4 75, and 2 bulls av 1,310 lbs at \$3 75.

Baker sold Sullivan 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,033 lbs at \$4 30, and an ox weighing 1,430 l

Hyman sold Drake 14 good oxen av 1,516 lbs at \$4.50. Giddings sold Drake 5 good shipping steers av 1,202 lbs at \$5.40, and one weighing 1,060 lbs at \$5. Brown sold Drake 13 fair shipping steers av 1,160

Brown sold Drake to take the base of the sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of Botsford sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of Botsford sold Sullivan a mixed tot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$3 60. Campbell sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$3 90, and 8 stock-ers to Nowlin av 657 lbs at \$3 65. Conly sold McIntire 4 fair butchers' cows av 902

Conly sold McIntire 4 nair outches to the said of fair butchers' stock av 858 lbs at \$4.

C R Roe sold Drake a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 858 lbs at \$4.

Conly sold Sullivan 9 fair butchers' steers av 958 lbs at \$4 10.

Sutton sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 997 lbs at \$4 35.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 23 mixed westerns av 943 lbs at \$4 05, and 25 to McGee av 860 lbs at \$3 75.

westerns av 943 lbs at 52 %, 860 lbs at \$3 75. Nixon sold Sullivan 2 good butchers' steers av

Nixon sold Sullivan 2 good butchers' steers av 1,010 lbs at \$4 60.

Haywood sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers' stock av 888 lbs at \$3 75.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 23 mixed westerns av 941 lbs at \$4 05.

Ball sold Sullivan a choice ox weighing 1,750 lbs at \$5, and a good one weighing 1,430 lbs at \$4 50.

C Roe sold Sullivan 13 fair shipping steers av 1,187 lbs at \$4 50.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 22 mixed westerns av 975 lbs at \$4 05.

Wm Wreford & Co sold Duff & Caplis 28 mixed westerns av 632 lbs at \$4 10, and 21 to McIntire av 858 lbs at \$3 95.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,679, against ,698 last week. The sheep market was the best one that drovers have struck in a long time. There was a sharp competition among buyers, but when the trade was over it was found that with the ex ception of less than 100 sheep the whole receipts had passed into the hands of Wm Wreford & Co. n securing them, they had to pay long prices as will be seen by the report of sales, and an advance of 25 cents per hundred will not any more than cover the difference between this and last week's rates. Prices as compared with those of one year ago are from 25 to 40 cents per hundred higher.

Stabler sold Wm Wreford & Co 49 av 85 lbs a \$4 60. Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 85 av 109 lbs at o. Seeley sold Wm Wreford & Co 202 av 93 lbs at \$5 Robinson sold Wm Wreford & Co 49 av 85 lbs at Fitzpatrick sold Wm Wreford & Co 89 av 84 lbs at \$4 70. Proctor sold Wm Wreford & Co 70 av 96 lbs a \$4.90. Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 90 av 103 lbs Clark sold Wm Wreford & Co 89 av 105 lbs at \$5 35, and 101 av 92 lbs at \$4 85. Hyman sold Wm Wreford & Co 41 av 99 lbs a Payne sold Wm Wreford & Co 185 av 96 lbs at

o. Silsby sold Fitzpatrick 43 av 86 lbs at \$4 50. Dunning sold Wm Wreford & Co 96 av 78 lbs at 4 30. McFadden sold Wm Wreford & Co 109 av 92 lbs mcradden sold wm wretord & Co 109 av 92 lt at \$4.30. Hosley sold Fitzpatrick 46 av 76 lbs at \$4. Spencer sold wm Wreford & Co 83 av 85 lbs a \$5.05. Lomason sold Wm. Wreford & Co 96 av 80 lbs at 4 80.

Lathrop sold Wm. Wreford & Co 51 av 95 lbs at 4 70.

Jones sold Wm Wreford & Co 84 av 101 lbs at \$5.

Larue sold Fitzpatrick 102 av 82 lbs at \$4 50.

Plotz sold Wm Wreford & Co 197 av 88 lbs at Larue sold Fitzpatrick 102 av 82 bs at \$4 50.
Plotz sold Wm Wreford & Co 197 av 88 bs at \$4 90.
Hill sold Wm Wreford & Co 80 av 79 bs at \$4 25.
Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Co 80 av 79 bs at \$4 25.
Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Co 117 av 100 bs at \$4 95.
Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co 57 culls, av 65 bs at \$4 85.
Capwell sold Wm Wreford & Co 50 av 103 bs at \$4 50.
Merritt sold Wm Wreford & Co 50 av 103 bs at \$4 95.
Merritt sold Wm Wreford & Co 68 av 89 bs at \$4 65.
Sutton sold Wm Wreford & Co 50 av 94 bs at \$4 55.
Gray sold Wm Wreford & Co 50 av 94 bs at \$4 55.
Judson sold Wm Wreford & Co 26 av 84 lbs at \$4 85.
Judson sold Wm Wreford & Co 25 av 91 bs at \$4 90.
Ramsey sold Wm Wreford & Co 155 av 91 lbs at \$6 90.
Ramsey sold Wm Wreford & Co 155 av 91 lbs at \$6 90.

Yeals—Per 100 lbs.

4 50 Gr 50
Hogs —Receipts, 184,599, against 133,307 last week. Shipments, 15,586. On Monday for mixed packing and heavy shipping hogs the demand was active and prices 10 cents per hundred higher than at the close of the previous week, the supply not being equal to the demand. Poor to prime light skips and culls at \$4 5006 50. The market was hundred higher, but this advance was lost again to 133,307 last week. Shipments, 15,586. On Monday for mixed packing and heavy shipping hogs the demand was active and prices 10 cents per hundred higher than a the close of the previous week, the supply not being equal to the demand. Poor to prime light skips and culls at \$4 5006 25, and common to good heavy at \$6 2506 67%, with skips and culls at \$4 5006 50. The market was hundred higher, but this advance was lost against 133,307 last week. Shipments, 15,586. On Monday for mixed week. Shipments, 15,586. On Mo \$5.
Merritt sold Wm Wreford & Co 43 av 105 lbs at \$4 80.
Sutton sold Wm Wreford & Co 68 av 89 lbs at \$4 65.
McMullen sold Wm Wreford & Co 50 av 94 lbs at

Ramsey sold Wm Wreford & Co 155 av 91 lbs at \$4 75. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,516, against 704

held out for an advance, but buyers could not b induced to trade. Later the drovers accepted last week's rates as a basis, and the offerings were oon cleared out.

Botsford sold Webb Bros 10 av 355 lbs at \$6 25 Botsford sold Webb Bros 10 av 355 lbs at \$6.25 and 10 av 171 lbs at \$6. Clark sold Hammond 49 av 315 lbs at \$6.35, and 32 av 218 lbs at \$6.20. Conley sold Webb Bros 60 av 226 lbs at \$6.10. Hill sold Hammond 58 av 220 lbs at \$6. Dewey sold Drake 46 av 228 lbs at \$6.55. Spencer sold Hammond 22 av 221 lbs at \$6.15. Lewis sold Hammond 18 av 260 lbs at \$6.15. Haywood sold Drake 21 av 221 lbs at \$6.25. Spencer sold Hammond 18 av 260 lbs at \$6.25.

Lewis sold Hammond 18 av 205 lbs at \$6 10. Haywood sold Drake 27 av 325 lbs at \$6 29. Stabler sold Drake 27 av 305 lbs at \$6 29. Sutton sold Drake 28 av 269 lbs at \$6 25. Capwell sold Hammond 58 av 211 lbs at \$6 20. Pierce sold Hammond 78 av 193 lbs at \$6 20. Pierce sold Hammond 78 av 193 lbs at \$6 10. Blair sold Bigley 41 av 222 lbs at \$6 25. Sly sold Hammond 32 av 204 lbs at \$6 25. Judson sold Webb Bros 13 av 232 lbs at \$6 10. Ramsey sold Webb Bros 43 av 200 lbs at \$6 20. Haywood sold Drake 37 av 293 lbs at \$6 20. Haywood sold Drake 37 av 293 lbs at \$6 30. Nixon sold Roe & Phillips 73 av 195 lbs at \$5 95. Gray sold Roe & Phillips 58 av 173 lbs at \$5 95. Gibbs sold Webb Bros 53 av 224 lbs at \$5 95.

King's Yards. Monday, Jan. 15, 1883. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 374 head of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was not as large as usual, and the supply was ather more than the wants of the trade den and prices were hardly up to those of last week on nything but the best grades. Sullivan sold Baxter 3 choice butchers' heifer

Sullivan sold Baxter 3 choice butchers' heifers av 933 lbs at \$5.25.

Fish & Co sold Sullivan 3 good butchers' steers av 896 lbs at \$4.50, and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 856 lbs at \$3.60.

Nott sold Minock 5 good butchers' heifers av 744 lbs at \$4.35.

Harger sold Baxter a choice butchers' steer weighing 1,010 lbs at \$5.

Brown sold Genther 5 choice butchers' steers av 1,638 lbs at \$4.90.

Pickering sold Freeman 3 bulls av 1,333 lbs at \$3.75.

Pickering sold Freeman 3 bulls av 1,333 lbs at \$3 75.
Campbell sold Stucker a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 606 lbs at \$3 40.
Anstey sold Oberhoff 3 good butchers' steers av 943 lbs at \$4 50.
Devine sold Baxter an extra butchers' steer weighing 1,390 lbs at \$5 60.
Nott sold Oberhoff 3 choice butchers' steers av 1,090 lbs at \$4 85.
Brown sold Baxter 2 choice butchers' heifers av 895 lbs at \$4 90.

default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of May, A. D. 1875, executed by Mary Freedman and Louis Freedman, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Joseph Perrien, of the same place, and recorded on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 3:30 of clock p. M., in liber 118 of mortgages, on page 67, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to bedue at the date hereof, inclusive of insurance paid, the sum of fifteen hundred, seventy-seven dollars and 69-100 cents (\$1,577 69-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at Public Auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL. Brown sold Baxter 2 choice butchers' heifers av 895 lbs at \$4 90.

Newton sold Oberhoff 6 good butchers' steers and heifers av 870 lbs at \$4 62½.

Purdy sold West a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$3 75.

Pickering sold Sullivan 3 stags av 933 lbs at \$3 60, and a fair butchers' cow weighing 1,140 lbs at \$4 12½.

Murray sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 954 lbs at \$4 40.

Clark sold Waters 7 feeders av 940 lbs at \$4 25.

Adams sold Hirth 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at \$4.

Adams soid firth a fair between 5 sections 18 44.

Harger sold Smith a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$3 95.

Brown sold Marx 4 fair butchers' cows av 1,052 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 574 lbs at \$3 75.

Sheldon sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,995 lbs at \$4 50.

Anstev sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,510 lbs at \$4. Action of vendace to the nignest bidger, on SAT-URDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL A. D., 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fifteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, situate on the south side of Mullett street, between Rivard and Russell streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, excepting the westerly twenty-four feet in width front and rear of lot numbered one hundred and sixteen (115) aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1883.

JOSEPH PERRIEN, \$4.50.

Anstey sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,510 lbs at \$4.

McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 21 head of
thin butchers' stock av 738 lbs at \$3.75.

Kalaher sold Andrews a mixed lot of 10 head of
fair butchers' stock av 946 lbs at \$4.

SHEEP. ** SHEEP.

Patton sold Ellis 25 av 88 lbs at \$4 65.

Newton sold Hayes 27 av 80 lbs at \$4 30.

Sheldon sold Hayes 99 av 69 lbs at \$4.

Pickering sold Morey 12 lambs av 60 lbs at \$5.

Adams sold Ellis 49 av 75 lbs at \$4 50.

Clark sold Hayes 48 av 89 lbs at \$4 50.

Pickering sold Morey 47 av 110 lbs at \$5, and 31 to Andrews av 108 lbs at the same price.

CATTLE-Receipts, 16,599 head, against 10,506 the previous week. The receipts on Monday were very heavy, and reports from New York being unfavorable, shippers for that point held off entirely. The market opened slow and prices were 'ully 25 cents per hundred lower than at the clos of the market the week previous. The best steers av 805 los at \$4 55, and 2 to McGee av 800 los at \$3 55.

Hyman sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$4, and 4 coarse ones av 835 lbs at \$3 75.

Stead sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 822 lbs at \$3 80.

Beach sold Drake 9 good oxen av 1,670 lbs at \$4 50.

Wallace sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,845 lbs at \$4 50.

Barber sold Fitzpatrick 21 fair butchers' helfers av 805 lbs at \$4 25, and \$5 added on the lot.

20 do av 900 lbs at \$4 25; light butchers' stock \$4004 70; stock cattle, \$3 4004 75.

There was no change in the market on Tuesday, but on Wednesday with a moderate supply and a good demand, there was a firmer feeling. Of Michigan cattle, 10 steers av 1,086 lbs sold at \$5 20; l5 do av 985 lbs at \$4 85; l8 do av 1,294 lbs at \$5 40; l5 do av 985 lbs at \$4 25, and \$5 added on the lot. Barber sold Fitzpatrick 21 fair butchers' heifers av 865 lbs at \$4.25, and \$5 added on the lot.

Brant sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$4.

Lewis sold Hersch 10 good butchers' steers and heifers av 953 lbs at \$4.70.

Sileby sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 862 lbs at \$4.

Hill sold Oberhoff 7 fair butchers' steers av 1,070 lbs at \$4.5. 20 do av 900 lbs at \$4 45; 12 do av 1,017 lbs at \$4 80;

the closing

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 40,055, against 32,851 las week. Shipments, 18,278. The market opened on Monday with a dull feeling, but later in the day it improved and there was a fair amount of busi ess done. Sales ranged from \$4 25@4 50 for com non lots to \$5 60 for choice, the bulk going at 75@5 25. Butchers' and canners' stock was active and sold at \$3 35@4. There was heavy re eipts on Tuesday, and the market declined 5 t 10 cents per hundred on shipping grades. Other cattle were unchanged, and this was followed on Wednesday by another decline of the sam mount. The market ruled steady on Thursday and advanced 10 cents per hundred on Friday closing firm on Saturday at the following QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 4 75 @5 15 sutchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs nferior—Light and thin cows, heif-ers, stags, bulls and scalawag

Over 250,000 Howe Scales have been sold and the demand increasing continually. Borden, last week. At the opening of the market drovers Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.



1883.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagee
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Wherea

JOSEPH PERRIEN,

late hereof, the interest accruing and the cost and expenses allowed by haw in case of a fore

losure.

Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A.

1883.

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagee Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas

default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April, A. D. 1877 executed by Samuel Freedman and Sarah Freedman, his wife, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hessalbacher, of the same place, and recorded on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 4:10 F. M., in liber 139 of mortgages, on page 189, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of nine hundred and five dollars and 38-100 cents (8906 38-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and doscribed as all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and de-

1883. DEPH PERRIEN and DOMINICK PERRIEN,

Fancy Chromo Cards.

100 styles, no two alike, of Chromo, Business and Fancy Cards sent by return mail for 25 cents. Also 100 extyles, no two alike, of Scrap Book Pictures for 25 cents. Send Poetage Stamps or cash. Lowest rates given by the quantity. Mention this

H. I. KURTZ, 031-ly 605 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa

rates given by the quantity. Mention thi

Executors of the last will and testament said Oswald Hesselbacher, deceased, WILLIAM LOOK, Mortga

Attorney for Executors.

Address for circular and

P. K. DEDEBICK & CO., Albany, N.Y.

WILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 28th day of April, A.D. 1882, executed by Wilhelmine Schultze, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Joseph Kuhn, of the same place, and recorded on the 5th day of May, A. D., 1882, at 10:55 o'clock A. M., in liber 158 of mortgages, on page 146, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph Kuhn to Josephine Schultze, by indenture dated January 12, 1883, and recorded on the same day and year in liber 21 of assignments of mortgages, on page 292 in the Register's office for the County of Wayne aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of fifty-two dollars and 85-100 cents, (852 83-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered thirty-six (36) and thirty-seven (37) in block numbered fifteen (15) of Schultze's subdivision of lots 15, 16 and 14, of the Wesson's section of the Labrosse and Baker farm, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1883.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE, WILLIAM LOOK. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.-Whereas Michigan Central Rail R. Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave., and Depot. Michigan Central trains arrive and depart on Chicago time. Canada South-ern Division trains on Detroit time. \$11.40 p m *6.15 p m *6.80 p m *11.50 a m *10.00 a m *4.00 a m *9.35 a m *4.05 p m *5.55 p m †8.00 p m §9.50 p m Jackson Express.....
Evening Express.....
Pacific Express.....

GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express.

Day Express.

Grand Rapids Express.

Night Express. \$11.40 p m *6.30 p m *11.50 a m *8.00 a m *4.00 a m *9.35 a m *4.05 p m \$9.50 p m SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS.

Canada Southern Division. BUFFALO TRAINS. Arrive. from east \$4.20 a m \$12.40 noon \$12.10 a m \$8.40 a m \$3.30 p m \$8.10 a m TOLEDO TRAINS. Cin'ti. Cleve. and Col's. Cin'ti, Cleve. and Col's. Grosse I-le Accom'tion. Cincinnati and Toledo. \$9,00 a m \$3.30 p m \$5.00 p m \$9,00 p m \$19.30 p m *8.45 a m *8.00 p m Cincinnati and Toieuv.

§Daily. *Except Sundays. +Except Saturus

WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES,

Gen'l P. & T. A +Except Saturdays.

CHAS. A. WARREN, O. V. City P. & T. Agt. G. Jan. 1, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Gen'l P. &. T. Agt. Chicago, Ill. FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time. Bay City & Saginaw East. *11:40 a ra Bay City & Ladington Exp *4:15 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp *10:30 p m Bay City & Ladington Exp †8:30 a.m *12:08 n n *5:45 p n *11:55 p n Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY. October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Trains leave and arrive at Erush street depot Detroit time, as follows:

Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.

Prains Arrive—

Trains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:20 p. m.
Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m.
Night fixpress, 10:30 p. m.
Holly Express, 8:00 A. m.

T. TANDY, Gen'i Pass. Agt., Detroit. AKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-

Buffalo, Chicago and Cincinnati Express...... Chicago Express...... Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland & BuffaloExpress 3 30 pm Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnatti Express 6 40 pm The 8 00 p m train will arrive, and the 3 30 p m rain depart from the Third street depot. Other train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 134 Jefferson Avenue

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R. THE SHORT LINE

Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 26th day of August A. D. 1878, executed by Mary Freedman and Louis Freedman, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Archange Marion, of the same place, and recorded on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1878, at 2:57 o'clock r. M., in liber 147 of mortgages, on page 28 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by Adolph N. Marion as administrator of the estate of Archange Marion, deceased, to AlexisCampau, by indenture dated January 20th, 1881, and recorded on the same day and year in liber 19 of assignments of mortgages on page 203 in the Register's office for Wayne County aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of seven hundred and ninety-one dollars (579100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at Public Auction or vendue to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRILL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the Said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne is held, the For all points South, Southeast and Southwest cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1889, trains will leave as follows:
SOUTH. EXPERSE. EXPERSE.
LV. Bay City... 5 25 p. m. 7 00 a. m.
Saginaw... 6 30 7 58
Langing 925 10 36 premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fifteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (160) Mullett farm excepting the westerly twenty for Lansing ... 9 25 10 25 60 Eva Rapida, 10 20 6 00 Detroit 9 50 7 00 Ann Arbor... 11 17 8 45 Jackson ... 6 30 a. m. 12 69 m. Ar. Fort Wayne. 10 15 3 50 p. m. 10 25 nuteen (116) and one nunared and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, excepting the westerly twenty-four (24) feet in width front and rear of lot one hundred and sixteen (116), and the easterly twenty-four (24) feet front and rear of lot one hundred and fifteen (115), as above; said premises being situated on the south side of Mullett street, between Rivard and Russell streets, in the City of Detroit aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing and the coals NORTH. EXPRESS. BXPRESS. Fort Wayne 11 45 a, m. 5 00 p, m. | Rort Wayne.11 45 a, m, 5 00 p, m, 1 00 a, m, Anburn Jc., 12 45 p, m, 6 00 3 00 Jackson..... 3 40 p, m, 9 20 p, m, 9 20 a, m, Ann Arbor., 5 07 10 25 10 34 Letroit... 6 30 11 40 11 50 G'd Rapida,10 30 7 10 a, m, 4 30 p, m, Lansing... 5 & 20 Saginaw... 8 25 70 55 Saginaw... 8 25 Ray City... 9 20 p, m, 11 55 a, m.

ll trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation to the court from Waterloo on Mondays, not Sundays M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, Dec. 10, 1829, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going East

Sig Rapids ... 6:40 ... 7::0 1:00

CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging.

Plymouth, with Fiint & Pers Marquette R.y.

Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indiana B. R.
J. B. MD LLIKEN
Gen'l Supt.
Detroit

W. A. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Pass, Agt

and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the east half of lot numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151), be the same more or less in the subdivision of the Louis Moran farm (so-called) between Fort and Elizabeth streets, made by William Hale, according to the recorded plat thereof recorded in liber fifty-live (53) of deeds, on pages 243 and 244 Wayne County records; said lot being situated on the south side of Mullett street, in the City of Detroit aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure. Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1883. Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DRAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium
Chloride of Potassium
Sulphate of Lime
Carbonate of Lime
Oxide of Iron

Water

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the sah of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so-strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesis, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE,

Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

Ladies careful of Health and appreciating the Best will now have no other.

Can YOU afford to be without it? Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y. o31-eowtf-8p

Matest Style chromo cards, name, in case, 10c. Premium with Spacks. H. H. Pardee, New Haven, C

JOHN

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